

NEWPORT MERCURY.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1813.

[Vol. LI.—No. 355.]

Lee's Memoirs.

ROUSMANIERE & BARNER,
have just received at their Book and
Stationery Store, No. 119 S Long
Street.

A FEW more Copies of that highly
interesting Work, entitled
MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,
in the Southern Department of the
United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Com-
mandant of the Partisan Legion during
the American War.—Embellished with
a likeness of Gen. NATHANIEL GREEN
of this State.—3 vols. 8vo.—The Patri-
ot will be delighted, the Statesman in-
formed, and the Soldier instructed by
the perusal of this work, which in every
part, bears the ingenious stamp of a
Patriotic Soldier, and cannot fail to
interest all who desire to understand
the causes, and to know the difficulties
of our memorable struggle.
Jan. 1, 1813.

Deblois & Breese,

No. 119, Thames-Street.
**OFFER for sale, a general Assort-
ment of HARDWARE and CUT-
LERY, on reasonable terms for Cash
or approved Notes.**
N. B.—They will also transact busi-
ness on Commission.
Newport, Jan. 15.

Richmond & Rogers

Have for sale,
96 Bags COFFEE
95 bales Cassia
5 Hhds. Molasses
5 do. West-India Rum
2 Pipes Brandy
17 do. Gin.
10 bbls. Do.
5 do. prime Pork
20 Kegs Richmond sweet scented
Tobacco.
11 boxes Chocolate
70 do. Segars.
4 do. Paper Hangings.
30 Barrels Virginia Flour.
10 do. buck wheat Do.
Newport, Nov. 20.

Candles.

FORTY boxes Hartford Mould
CANDLES, for sale by
RICHMOND & ROGERS.
Newport, Dec. 26.

William D'Wolfe,

Has for Sale,
SIXTY Tons Swedes IRON, as-
sorted; and 70 Tubs STEEL.—
Also, a Quantity of Cotton, and an
assortment of Cotton Goods.
Bristol, Dec. 26, 1812.

WANTED,

TO live in a small Family, a single
middle aged Woman, who has
been accustomed to young Children,
to take the principal charge of a child,
and to assist in some of the lighter work
of a family.—Such a person, recom-
mended as one of good character, may
be secured of suitable encouragement, by ap-
plying at the Office of the Newport
Mercury.
Newport, Jan. 15.

NOTICE

WE the Subscribers being appoint-
ed by the Hon. Court of Pro-
bate for the town of North-Kingstown,
Commissioners to receive and examine
the claims of the creditors to the estate
of **Smith Pearce, Esq.** late of said North-
Kingstown, deceased, represented in-
solvent, and six months being allowed
by said Court for that purpose.—Notice
is hereby given to the creditors of said
deceased, that we will attend for that
purpose, at our respective dwellings,
at any time within said term.

SAMUEL BRAYTON, } Com'rs.
JONATHAN REYNOLDS, }
All persons indebted to the above
estate, are requested to make immedi-
ate payment to
WM. TAYLOR, Adm'r.
North-Kingstown, Jan. 11, 1813.

WANTED,

TEN Shares in either of the Banks
in this Town, for which Cash will
be paid.—Enquire at the Office of the
Newport Mercury.
Newport, Jan. 8.

Newport Female Benevolent Society.

THE 15th instant, being the Eight Anniversary of the
MALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, the following Officers were elected.

HANNAH PATTEN, President.—**E. S. EARL, Treasurer & Sec'y.**
ELIZABETH FOWLER, FRANCES ROBINSON, FLORENCE CALADON, ANN MANN,
MARY CHASE, SARAH BROWN, SARAH SHEARMAN, MARY V. HAMMATT, and
PERRA CARBENTRA, Directresses.

The following Summary exhibits the Receipts and Expenditures for the
Year, ending the 31st of 12th month, 1812.

Paid for mending Shoes,	\$0 25	Balance in Treasury, last year,	\$65 15
Paid Preceptress 4 Quarters		Received from Annual	
Tuition, averaging up-	\$124 67	subscription of Ladies, 104 65	
wards of 20 Scholars.		Do. Gentlemen's An-	
Three Cords of Wood,	16 36	nual Subscription,	6 47
Bag of Indian Meal,	5 54	Work done at School,	10 73
Stationary,	1 00	S. ELAM, Esq. Two Do-	
One pair of Shoes,	87	nations,	60 00
		By a friend,	50
Total Expenditures,	146 59	Do. do.	50
Balance in Treasury,	101 37	Total Receipts,	182 81
	\$247 96		\$247 96

IT will be observed by the foregoing, that the Expenditures, although on a
limited scale, have exceeded the Receipts of last Year, upwards of **SEVEN**
DOLLARS.—That the present number of Annual Subscribers, are inadequate to
the support of the Establishment, without encroaching on the principal of our
little Fund, which at present consists of, Balance in Treasury, \$101 37.—The
Note of Hand, \$209.—Interest on do. \$13 94.—Making a Total of \$324 31—all
of which is respectfully submitted.

The Society have received since last Report, from **SAMUEL ELAM, Esq.**
of Portsmouth, Two Donations of **THIRTY DOLLARS** each, which they grate-
fully acknowledge, not only as instances of distinguished liberality, but as con-
tributing very materially to the continuance of the School.

E. S. EARL, Sec'y.
Newport, 15th of 1st mo. 1813.

Highly Important!

ON MONDAY last, in BOSTON,
No. 18816, in the 7th Class of
HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY,
came up a Prize of

15,000 dls.

And was sold to **GEORGE W. MARTIN**
of this Town, sometime after the com-
mencement of the Drawing of the
Lottery, by

J. C. SHAW,

At his **TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY**
OFFICE, where have been sold in the
short space of Thirteen Months, besides
many other Capital Prizes, Two Tick-
ets, which have drawn the enormous
Sum of

35,000 dls.

Thus putting it beyond a doubt, that
SHAW'S OFFICE is the most Fortu-
nate in the United States, in proportion
to the number of Tickets sold.

Those in pursuit of an Independent
Fortune, will do well in future.—If they
wish to obtain Prizes—to call at the
above Office, where the Goddess of
Fortune has pledged herself to dis-
tribute her favors with a liberal hand.

Orders for Tickets in the 4th Class
UNION COLLEGE LOTTERY, now
drawing, 20,000 Dollars Highest Prize
—warranted undrawn—and for **Ply-
mouth Beach Lottery,** which will com-
mence drawing in Boston, Feb. 12th,
are received as usual.

Prize Tickets in all the Lotteries
taken as Cash.

Truly Fortunate Lottery Office,
No. 118, Thames-Street.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.
Newport, Jan. 8.

TO LET,
And possession given the 25th of March
next.

THAT excellent FARM lying in
Middletown, well known as the
Sechewest Beach Farm, late the prop-
erty of **Nicholas Easton,** deceased,
containing in upland, marsh, beach, &c.
well proportioned, about Three Hun-
dred and Fifty Acres.—For terms, ap-
ply to

GEORGE IRISH, or
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.
Newport, Jan. 9.

TO LET,
(Possession to be given the 25th of
March next.)

THE FARM in Coggeshall's neck,
formerly belonging to Dr. Oli-
phant, with a good House, large barns,
and other out buildings, and a valuable
privilege of sea manure.—Apply to
THOMAS G. HAZARD.
South-Kingstown, Dec. 10.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67,
Thames-street, and at his Store on
the Wharf, the following Goods:

Bales India COTTON.
40 Kegs Butter for family use.
10 Cr-casks best Malaga Wine.
30 bbls. meat and prime Pork.
25 casks Nails.
40 barrels Flour.
20 Hhds. best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to
debtenture.
7000 wt. white Do.
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes.
2 Pipes Brandy
4 Hogsheads Rum
10 barrels Gin
1 Pipe Wine
20 Logs Mahogany
20,000 Havana segars
20 boxes sperm Candles
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Sundering rigging, blocks, &c. for a
Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.
And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS.
Newport, Dec. 19.

A Safe Retreat from WAR.

ANY person wishing to take a con-
cern, and dictate the principal
management in the Paper, Wool and
cotton manufacturing establishments,
have now offered to them one of the
best chances which the country affords
in the Greenville works, now erected
on Pawtuxet river, four miles west of
Narragansett bay, in Coventry.

And for sale, near said premises,
The Dwelling-House and Lots, and
a share in the Washington Company's
cotton spinning establishments.

For particulars enquire of **Stephen**
Tillinghast, Esq. of Providence, or the
subscriber on the premises.
THEODORE A. FOSTER.
Coventry, June 30.

TO LET,

A HOUSE of the Subscriber, in
Thames-street, with or without
the Shop, situate next North of Mr.
Silas Dean's, and opposite Mrs. Mason's.
JOHN R. SHEARMAN.
Newport, Sept. 26.

LOST,

ON Christmas evening, between
Major Johnston's and Mr. Edward
Brinley's, a Fur TIPPET.—Who-
ever has found the same, and will leave
it at this Office, shall be gene-
rously rewarded.
Newport, Jan. 1.

Mr. Pitkin's Speech,

In the House of Representatives of the
United States, Monday January 4, on
the Bill for raising an additional ar-
my of 20,000 men.

MR. PITKIN touched—but slight-
ly and partially—on some of the
topics of argument urged by preceding
speakers. The shortness of the time
we have for reporting it compels us
to pass over the less interesting and
come at once to those, the novelty of
which in this debate, if not the va-
lue too, gives them a claim to pre-
ference.—He took it for granted
that the Orders in Council being
rescinded made no ingredient in the
present contest. Indeed, it seemed to
be generally admitted by the gentle-
men on the other side, that the whole
matter for which we were encounter-
ing all the evils of war, was the princi-
ple that "the neutral flag protects all
under it." The question then was—
What advantage would America derive
from the establishment of that princi-
ple? To him it appeared doubtful
whether it would be any. All that could
be imagined likely to accrue from it,
was, the protection of our seamen; and
on this he would candidly deliver his
sentiments. The seamen who sailed
under our flag were; one, Foreigners;
not naturalized; two, Foreigners na-
turalized; three, Native citizens. As
to the first, it was not the interest of
our native seamen that they should be
employed at all.—As competitors they
drove them out of employ and lowered
their wages. In 1808 there were
70,000 sailors belonging to the mer-
chant service of this country, of which
20,000 were foreigners—a very great
proportion as competitors in another
point of view to be regretted; because
it was a most important consideration
that in any emergency of national dan-
ger we should have our own native
sailors to defend us. Now what was
the consequence? A large portion of
our sailors are not only foreigners, but
subjects of the country with which we
are at war. So far therefore the object
of the war if it were obtained, would be
injurious to this country.

Mr. P. said that every member in
that house knew that the contest in
which government had thought proper
to engage us, arose out of a principle
which had, time immemorial, been estab-
lished in Europe, and held sacred
among all civilized nations, that every
country had a right to claim its own
subjects and citizens. He wished to be
understood while saying so, as not
meaning to say that in the exercise of
this claim, on the part of Great-Britain,
there were not abuses—that was not to
be disputed; but he would aver that
these disputes were greatly aggravated.
It would be well then for gentlemen to
ask their own hearts, whether the go-
vernment of this country was not in a
great measure accessory to those a-
buses; he alluded to the protections
granted to seamen, which were so
shamefully dealt with, that nothing
was more universally understood than
that the protections were no evidence
of citizenship. And yet that was the
intention of the law, which was passed
in 1796, for that purpose; but being
deficient in directing the nature of the
evidence of the fact, left it barely a
provision that the seaman should get a
certificate of his being a citizen from
the collector of the port he sailed from,
without specifying the kind of proof,
without which the collector should not
grant it. The consequence was, that
many men who had no pretence, obtain-
ed them. It was known that some
were got by foreigners in three weeks
after they arrived in this country; that
certificates were actually made a sub-
ject of barter, as much as any other
merchandise. Last session a case was
laid before the house of a foreigner, who
at Philadelphia, had procured one by
perjury; a thing known frequently to
happen; but there being no law to pu-
nish for perjury, either in Pennsylvania
or Columbia, nothing could be done in
it. What was more extraordinary, these
certificates were sent broad in vessels
and had even been bought in England.
—One very singular circumstance was
stated by Mr. Pitkin, on such authority
as he could vouch for. A Captain of an
American ship at Bristol, in England,
finding it impossible to man his vessel,
no American sailors being at that time
in port, was recommended to a kind of
a broker in such articles, who undertook
to match any number of men necessary
to him, with American certificates of
citizenship.—He actually showed a
Drawer, filled with them; and said,
that he would go among the sailors, to

find men; and did so, match the men
with descriptions, and the descriptions
in his certificates with men, that he put
a crew on board, of English seamen,
who went, tempted by the large wages
offered them.—But it did not stop
here; for the sailors, as soon as they
absented themselves, the fellow went
to the press-gang, got them taken up,
and obtained their return to the ship as
American seamen. Ought not this sub-
ject then to be examined into?—Ought
we not to confess the futility of it as a
cause of national war, when the evidence
of the certificates of protection would
not be held sufficient, even in a court of
law? While the law professed to pro-
tect American seamen, it injured them,
the practice being the reverse of the
law's intention.—The House could not
shut its eyes to this; unless it intended
to make the country a harbor for fore-
ign sailors, it ought to alter the law,
and make them as effectual to the pro-
tection of our own real seamen as possi-
ble.—Mr. P. confessed, that the subject
was difficult—it had occupied the atten-
tion of the first of our Presidents.—No
remedy could be provided; but he never
thought of war for it, though negotiation
failed; nor is there any but a law that
our own vessels shall be navigated by
our own seamen, whether in peace or
war.—By our own law, the Captain only
is to be American, all the rest may be
foreigners. The evil we now feel, is the
consequence of our erroneous sys-
tem.—War, he said, would never cure
it.—The Legislature must cure it them-
selves. In all other countries, a major-
ity at least of native seamen was requi-
site, to constitute a National vessel.—
Louis XIV. who made the best stand-
ard of that regulation, ordered that two-
thirds should be French; after, in 1716,
they went further, and made it a law
that every sailor should be French, but
being found injurious to merchants, the
former regulation was restored. In
England, the Captain, all the officers,
and three-fourths of the sailors, must
be British subjects; and yet we think
the Captain only, enough.—This is
what brings such a multitude of foreign-
ers into our service, to our native sail-
ors' injury, and the disturbance of the
peace of the country.

It was important to enquire, who
were to be under the flag we were to
fight for? If that we are bound to pro-
tect, he would agree to expend the last
shilling for it—but otherwise not a cent.
As to the foreigners not naturalized,
what did the country owe to them?—
Nothing. It had been the established
principle of ages, in Europe, that every
country had in war, a right to call all its
subjects to its aid. Whether the princi-
ple was right or wrong, Mr. Pitkin
would not enquire—but it was estab-
lished, and sanctioned by all the ablest ju-
rists.—When the nations of Europe are
at war with each other, America must
come in contact with this principle,
whether right or wrong in the abstract;
and ought not to fight against it—nor
was she bound to protect any foreign
born person out of her territorial juris-
diction. For want of due consideration
some gentlemen might revolt at this old
law, as not savouring sufficiently of this
new code; but to silence objections,
Mr. P. stated, that the now President of
the U. States had recognized it very
late, as the established principle of this
country.—By a court-martial, one Eli-
jah Clarke, was brought up, and as a
spy condemned to suffer death. The
Commander suspended the execution of
the sentence, till the President's opinion
was known.—It turned out, that Clarke
was born in New-Jersey, and had moved
eighteen months before into Canada,
where he married, settled, and had his
wife and property in the British domi-
nions. Yet the president ordered him
to be liberated, using on the occasion
these words, "said Clark being con-
sidered as a citizen, unless arraigned
on treason, must be discharged." Yet
he was condemned under the law
which enacts that every one not a
citizen, or owing allegiance to the
United States, lurking about a ship
must suffer as a spy.—This, though
settled in British dominions, is
still held by the laws as expressed by
the chief magistrate to be a citizen.

The case of naturalized subjects of
foreign countries, Mr. P. observed, was
a more delicate and involved sub-
ject;—and this was so, as it was the
facility of naturalization, which he
did not experience, as it was not
to our very doors. Only a small
number of them were naturalized, and
not naturalized seamen, and that
one half of them, were not sufficient
number to man our ships, and thus
to implicate the country in the war.
The protection, on our part, was
not

shores in our territorial jurisdiction—
but not when they put themselves in
contact with precedent claims upon
them.

As to the recognition of the rights of
the neutral flag, it was attempted to be
obtained by Washington—attempted by
Adams—attempted by Jefferson—Mon-
roe and Pinckney were unable to effect
it, even in Mr. Fox's administration, so
favourable to America. No adminis-
tration—may the very opposition in Eng-
land—all the friends of America—Mr.
Barling himself declared, that it was a
point, which, in the present state of the
world, could not be yielded.—Did
gentlemen then really flatter them-
selves, "it could be done by war? Did
they think it worth while to shed oceans
of blood in such a contest? The result
of the late elections in England showed
what was to be expected, and what
ought to be done.—What did Mr. Mon-
roe say, when he and Mr. Pinckney were
unable to accomplish it? And describ-
ing the felicitous situation of America,
he goes on, saying, "I AM STRONGLY
OF OPINION, THAT SUCH BLESSINGS
WOULD NOT BE HAZARDED ON SUCH
A QUESTION!"—Is there any more
cause now, (asked Mr. Pitkin,) I am
sure not; but rather less—for the im-
provements are much less numerous.

If then there was so little prospect of
gaining the point, and if, when gained,
it would be so little beneficial. Mr. P.
wished the House to consider how much
on the other hand might and would be
lost, by the pursuit of it. Our com-
merce quite lost—our revenue annihi-
lated, or reduced next to nothing—our
cities laid in ashes—a debt accumulated
of a size to sink us—and an endless
train of taxes.

Mr. P. observed, that before the res-
triction, this country was second only
to England, in commerce and in ex-
ports.—In 1806 and 1807, our exports
were greater than those of France ever
were, in her most flourishing period;—
with 20 millions of population, Russia
had not quite 30 millions of dollars,
while we had 130 millions—equalling
in our exports that of England in 1792
and 1793.

In a whole century, Great-Britain had
not increased in as great a ratio in com-
merce, as we had in 20 years only.—
But all this is lost, by our present evil
policy;—so lost, that our revenue has
fallen from 17 millions a year to 2 1/2,
while our debt for two years is fifty
millions, and that of the whole revolu-
tionary war, was but forty.

"For such a point at issue as this,
(said Mr. P.) are we to sacrifice all good,
past, present, and to come? Are we
to be entangled in the broils of Europe?
It was madness, and worse than mad-
ness, to enter into the contest.—Get
out of it as soon, and as whole as you can.
—But if you make those sacrifices for
honour's sake, go through with it, and
make Bonaparte do us justice! What sir,
has he not impressed, and imprisoned
our citizens; plundered our com-
merce; robbed us of millions, and hun-
dreds of millions, and refused us the
least satisfaction.—Were not our ships
most knavishly decoyed in, by a trea-
cherous invitation, and then confiscated
under the Rambouillet decree, to the
amount of Twenty Millions of Dollars?
—Has he yet made, or are you wild en-
ough to hope, that he ever will make
any compensation? Has he not told
you, that he would compel you to be his
ally or his enemy? If honor then be
your object, be impartial to both, and do
not let the nation be the open gull of
his pretences and false promises, and
pretended repeals of the Berlin and
Milan decrees, done to cheat you into
a war with Great-Britain, but even now
avowed by him, nor to be repealed!—
As to the talk of national rights, and
laws of nations, continued Mr. P. they
are but the tale of other times—when
tyrants arise, there is no national right
or law, but the will of the conqueror.
Did Alexander, did Cæsar, did Charle-
magne regard them? No: nor now,
nor ever will they be regarded by con-
querors or tyrants, but as power enforces
them. Will gentlemen say, they think
it possible for us to restore them? Idle
thought! "Twere vain—"twere ridi-
culous to imagine it."

Here Mr. Pitkin observed, that the
hour was so late, that he was unwilling
to trespass further on the House. There
were many other topics however which
he wished to have touched upon, as to
the mode of carrying on the war. To
the regret of every man of judgment,
and to the joy of every hungry gentle-
man in the house, he sat down, and the
house adjourned.

Congress.

IN SENATE,

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The President communicated a letter
from Genl. Duane, on the subject of
military bills, which was read.
The Senate then resumed the consideration
of the bill for more perfect organiza-
tion of the United States.
On motion of Mr. Adams, the Senate
agreed to strike out the words "in lieu
of" in the heretofore allow-

Mr. Lloyd moved to strike out the
words "four dollars," but
the Senate refused to do so.

be mustered and have joined some mil-
itary corps of the United States, for ser-
vice.—It was determined in the affirma-
tive.—Yea 17, Nays 15.

Mr. Lloyd moved to insert, in lieu of
the words last stricken out, the follow-
ing words, "an advance of twenty-four
dollars on account of his pay, in addition
to the existing bounty; one half of each
advance to be paid at the enlistment of
the recruit, and the other half when he
shall be mustered and have joined some
corps of the United States for service"—
Yea 22, Nays 11.

Mr. Varnum moved to strike out the
first and second sections of the bill.

A division of the question was called
for, and the question was taken on strik-
ing out the first section, which provides
one additional major to each regiment,
and determined in the negative.—Yea
15, Nays 16.

On the question, to strike out the ad-
ditional lieutenant to each company or
troop, it was determined in the negative.
—Yea 15, Nays 17.

On motion of Mr. Leib, the words
"five dollars," being the allowance to
the officers on recruiting service, were
stricken out.

Mr. Robinson moved to fill the blank
with the words "four dollars," which
was agreed to, and the reported amend-
ments having been agreed to, on the
question, "shall the bill be read a third
time as amended?" it was determined
in the affirmative, 23 to 8.

Thursday, Jan. 14.

The amendments to the bill, entitled,
"An act providing for navy pensions in
certain cases," were reported by the com-
mittee correctly engrossed, and the bill
was read a third time, as amended and
passed.

The bill supplementary to the act
providing for calling forth the militia
to execute the laws of the Union, sup-
press insurrections, and repel invasions,
and to repeal the act now in force for
those purposes," was read a third time
and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 14.

Mr. Troup stated, that he had a pro-
position to make, which in his opinion,
required secrecy; and the house and
galleries were cleared of all but the
members and officers of the house, and
after a short time the doors were again
opened.

The house then resumed the consid-
eration of the bill to raise 20 additional
regiments of infantry for one year.

The question being on the passage of
the bill—Mr. Stow assigned the reasons
why he should vote for it.

Mr. Calhoun followed in support of
the bill.

Mr. Key spoke in opposition to the
bill.

Mr. Cheves spoke in support of it;
and then, being past 9 o'clock, the ques-
tion being taken on the passage of the
bill, and decided in the affirmative, as
follows: For the bill 79—Against it 42,
and the house adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 15.

The amendment of the Senate to the
bill which went from this House, con-
cerning prizes and prize goods, was
taken up and agreed to. [It related to
the duty of the Marshal, in disposing of
the prize-goods, requiring him to dis-
pose of them on credit, to such pur-
chasers as the captors should approve.]

The bill from the Senate, amendatory
of the act providing for calling forth the
militia of the United States, was twice
read and committed.

The amendments of the Senate to the
bill concerning Navy Pensions, were
taken up and agreed to.

The bill making certain partial ap-
propriations for the support of Govern-
ment for the year 1813, went through
a committee of the whole; Mr. Bassett
in the chair, was ordered to be engrossed
for a third reading, and was subse-
quently read a third time and passed.

And the House adjourned to Monday.

By the last Mails.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 18.

A convention for the exchange of
prisoners has been negotiated by the
agent of the United States (John Mit-
chell, Esq.) at Halifax, on the one part,
and the British Admiral Warren and
attorney-general Uniacke on the other
part—physicians, women, children, and
passengers, or persons not in a naval or
military occupation, to be liberated
without exchange.

NEW-YORK, January 19.

LATE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

By the Cartel ship Tontine, Capt.
Crocker, the editors of the New-
York Gazette have received their files
of London papers down to the 29th of
November, inclusive.

The Imperial Parliament met on the
24th of November, and the Prince Regent
was to deliver his Speech from the
Throne on the 30th. Mr. Abbot
was chosen Speaker of the House of
Commons.

Dispatches from the Governor of
Canada had been received in England,
with an account of the defeat of the A-
mericans at Queenstown. They erro-
neously state our loss at 1500 men,

which they say, with previous engage-
ments, makes the whole loss 2600.

The Constitution, a London paper,
repeating on this news, observes,
"The war has truly taken a most un-
natural course, and brought back the
age of Saturn, when men are said to
have devoured their own children!"

An account of the capture of the
Frolic also appears in the English
prints. They do not mention that she
was taken by a vessel of inferior force,
but it was supposed she was taken by
the frigate President or Essex, and
adds, "had the masts of the brig stood,
the American frigate would, in all prob-
ability, have been captured!"

It appears that the Toulon fleet oc-
casionally venture out in sight of the
British blockading squadron. On the
22d of Oct. 9 ships of the line and 7
frigates were out the whole day ma-
nœuvring during a violent gale.

LONDON, NOV. 22.

The Charles, which arrived at Hull
on Friday from the Baltic, has brought
advices from Riga to the 6th inst which
are of a very gratifying description.
At that date, a courier had arrived from
Genl. Stoicheff's headquarters with
information, that the army of the
Danube, under admiral Tehtschagoff,
had reached Minsk, and was preparing
to act in the rear of the French. From
the operations of this corps, whose
march had been retarded by the bad-
ness of the road, the most important
consequences were to be expected.
The troops were numerous; effective,
and anxious to distinguish themselves
in the service of their country. On the
route they were joined by large bodies
of volunteer peasantry, who tendered
their services, free of pay, were im-
portunate to be accepted, and could
not be dissuaded from accompanying
the army. Swelled by this accession,
the numbers were estimated at 25,000
men.

Previously to Bonaparte's quitting
Moscow, he sent Lauriston to solicit
an armistice preparatory to a negotia-
tion for peace. Lauriston, according
to the foreign journals, was received po-
litely, conducted to Kutusow's head-
quarters, but his proposal to send a mes-
senger to St. Petersburg, was not
granted. Marshal Kutusow suspecting
Bonaparte intended to retreat, and
wished to obtain time for reinforce-
ments, and arrange his plan, determin-
ed not to be the dupe of his art. He
redoubled his vigilance and activity, and
thus avoided the snare laid for him.

Nov. 29.—We understood that 10
sail of the line, 15 frigates, and 20 gun
brigs are to be fitted for the American
station directly. Le Reu, 44, now in
Plymouth Sound, is one of the frigates.
The Admiralty have adopted the pre-
caution of increasing the crews of the
43 gun frigates with 40 additional hands,
the 32 gun frigates with 30 additional
hands, and gun brigs in proportion, to
meet on equal terms the large Ameri-
can frigates.

We understand that it has been de-
termined to subject America to the in-
convenience which must result from a
stop being put to her export trade, and
that, in consequence of this decision, all
applications for licences to import Ameri-
can produce are refused by the board
of Trade.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EM- PEROR ALEXANDER.

Russians!—At length the enemy of
our country—the foe of its independ-
ence and freedom—has experienced a
portion of that terrible vengeance which
his ambitious and unprincipled aggres-
sions had aroused. From the period of
his march from Wilna, his army, great
in numbers, assured in valour and disci-
pline, and elated at the remembrance
of victories gained in other regions,
threatened no less than the entire sub-
jugation of the Russians. The system
which we had thought fit to adopt
strengthened that confidence. The
sanguinary battles fought on his route,
and which gave him temporary posses-
sion of Smolensk, flattered him with all
the illusions of victory. He reached
Moscow, and he believed himself invin-
cible and invulnerable. He now exult-
ed in the idea of reaping the fruits of
his toils—of obtaining for his soldiers
comfortable winter-quarters, and of
sending out from thence, next spring,
fresh forces to ravage and burn our
cities, make captives of our country-
men, overthrow our laws and holy re-
ligion, and subject every thing to his
lawless will. Vain, presumptuous hope!
insolent, degrading menace! A popu-
lation of forty millions, attached to their
King and Country, and devoted to their
religion and laws, the least brave man
of whom is superior to his unwilling
confederates and victims, cannot be
conquered by any heterogeneous force
which he could muster, even of treble
its late amount.

Scarcely had he reached Moscow,
and attempted to repose amidst its
burning ruins, when he found himself
encircled by the bayonets of our troops;
he then too late discovered that the
possession of Moscow was not the con-
quest of the kingdom—that his temerity
had led him into a snare—and that he
must choose between retreat or annihila-
tion. He preferred the former; and
behold the consequences.

[Here follow the official accounts of

the defeat of Victor's advanced guard
under Murat, near Moscow, by Mar-
shal Kutusow; of the defeat of Gen-
eral St. Cyr by Marshal Wittgenstein,
and the storming of Polotsk; of the re-
occupation of Moscow by Winzingerode's corps, &c.]

Russians! the Almighty has heard
our wishes and crowned your efforts
with success. Every where the enemy
is in motion; his disorderly movements
betray his apprehensions; gladly would
he compound for safety; but policy and
justice alike demand the terrible in-
surrection.—The history of his daring
must not be told without the terrible
catastrophe by which it was attended.
A hundred thousand men sacrificed to
his frantic presumption attest your
valour and devotion to your country;
and must deter him from a repetition of
his impracticable design.—Much, how-
ever yet remains to be done, and that is
in your power. Let the line of his
retreat be rendered memorable by your
honest indignation; destroy every thing
which can be of service to him, and our
commanders have orders to remunerate
you. Render your bridges, your roads,
impassable. In fine, adopt and execute
the suggestions of a brave, wise and
patriotic heart, and show yourself de-
serving the thanks of your country and
your sovereign.

Should the remains of the enemy's
force escape to our imperial frontiers,
and attempt to winter there, they must
prepare themselves to encounter all the
rigours of the climate and season, and the
valorous attacks of our troops; thus
harassed, exhausted and defeated, he
shall forever be rendered incapable of
renewing the presumptuous attempt.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 20.

BLOCKADE OF NEW-YORK.

Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, in the St.
Domingo of 74 guns, is cruising and
intercepting all inward and outward
bound vessels at Sandy Hook. He has
with him the Dragon, of 74 guns, the
statura of 38, and Sophie and Colibri
brigs of 18 guns each.

Admiral Warren is direct from
Halifax.

Capt. Beresford, in the Poitiers of 74
guns, and frigates Acasta and Main-
stone, are still cruising off the mouth
of the Chesapeake.

The privateer Leazer, of this port,
was captured a few days since by the
St. Domingo, and burnt.

The sch'r American Eagle, Capt.
Herlitz, 45 days from Cadiz, was cap-
tured on Monday, at 11 A. M. 5 miles
within the Light House, by the schoo-
ner Syren, taken the night before by
the St. Domingo, of 74 guns. The
American Eagle was loaded with Ma-
laga fruit. Was boarded last Friday,
off the Chesapeake by the Sophie brig,
and on Sunday night, off Long Island,
by the Dragon, of 74 guns, and per-
mitted to proceed. A new Order in Coun-
cil was announced at Cadiz about the
first of December, authorizing Ameri-
can vessels which had brought pro-
visions to carry home the whole pro-
ceeds in Spanish produce.—The com-
mander, not knowing of the new Orders
in Council, captured the American
Eagle, on the plea, that the licence was
a forgery. The property belongs to
Cox and Montauvert, and Wm. and
R. Robinson, of this city.

The sloop Almira, Disbrow, from
New-York for Fredericksburg, a few
days since, was captured by the Sophie
brig. The captain was kept on board
the brig, and the sloop ordered for
New-York, as a cartel. Off the Hook,
the Almira was hailed by the St. Do-
mingo, and had put on board of her
several American prisoners.

On Sunday evening, the St. Domingo
captured the brig Caroline, Wing,
from Charleston for New-York. Capt.
W. was kept, and the mate and crew
sent up in the Almira. She also cap-
tured the sch'r Tropic, Jones, from
New-York for Charleston; and the
sloop Industy, Hammond, from Rhode-
Island for Virginia. While hoisting
the cargo of the sloop on board the St.
Domingo, she so beat against the ship,
that she sprung a leak and sunk.

In addition to the article under the
Norfolk head, we have been favored
with an extract of a letter which says,
"Yesterday a British frigate chased a
French letter of marque laden with
brandy and silks inside the Capes, and
both vessels ran aground. The frigate
manned their boats, and took some
plunder out of the Frenchman, threw
over all her guns after returning to the
frigate, and got her off. The French
vessel is still aground. Since of the
crew of the British frigate made their
escape in boats.

One of the prisoners of war, who
reached town yesterday from on board
the St. Domingo, informs, that Admiral
Warren had news from England as late
as the 2d or 3d of December, from
which he learned that the French army
in Russia had been defeated in several
battles, and that Bonaparte had actually
reached Paris.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

By the schooner American Eagle 45
days from Cadiz, we learn, that the
French army at Salamanca consisted of
90,000 men. Lord Wellington, with
the Allied Army of 110,000, was be-
tween Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz.

We have received, by the
from our Correspondent, Cadiz
settes down to the 2d ult. and
remarkable, they do not contain
ble of news.

One of these papers states, that
Spanish General Ballesteros, has
banished by the Cortes to Oen
disobedience of orders. He
faced to serve under Lord Wellington.

Newport,

SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1

LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival here on Satur-
day of the schooner Flash, Capt. J.
40 days from Nantz, (which she
the 7th Dec.) we received a file
"Journal de Paris" to the 30th
—They contain five additional
ex-grand army Bulletins. The
is dated at Moscow, Oct. 14th.
23th, at Noilscoe, Oct. 20th.—The
at Borowsk, Oct. 23d.—The 2
Verreia, Oct. 27th; and the 3
Smolensk, the 11th Nov. We
made translations of the two last,
ceiving the Bulletins the paper
tain nothing of importance.

The 26th Bulletin states, that
23d of October, at 2 o'clock
morning, Bonaparte, having det-
ed to evacuate Moscow, and
his way to the confines of Pol-
winter-quarters, caused the Kre-
be blown up, including, in the
tion thus occasioned, the ar-
barracks and magazines. The
bulletins afford ample confirma-
the joyful tidings before anticipa-
the rapid retreat of Bonaparte a
"dogs of war," from the ancient
of Russia, to his vassal province
land. On the 9th of November
had reached Smolensk, a di-
of more than 100 miles from
cow.—The bulletins also show
strong light the difficulties under
Bonaparte labors in conducting his
treut. The Cossacks harass the F
every where—they steal upon
flank and their rear—take them b
prise, and carry off baggage an
on. They make their sudden a
by loud huzzas, and call Bonap
Guards the "Pops of Paris."

Preparations were making in
for the reception of Bonaparte, i
return from Russia was daily exp-
A letter from Nantz, speaking
probable return of Bonaparte, obs-
that "this augurs nothing in fa-
the emperor."

Mr. Barlow, our Minister, left
on the 5th Nov. and arrived at B
on the 15th, on his way to Win-
meet the Emperor Napoleon.—
Five fast-sailing French frigates
left Bordeaux and Nantz ten day
fore the Flash sailed; supposed b
to the United States.

On the 22d, the Prince Pon-
ski marched upon Verrei.—On
23d, the army was going to
this movement, when in the after-
we learnt that the enemy had qu-
his entrenched Camp, and was mar-
upon the little town of Mutojarols.
It was judged necessary to march
wards him, to drive him from it.

The Vice-Roy received order
march there. The division, De
arrived on the 23d at 6 P. M. upon
right bank—took possession of
bridge, and re-established it.

In the nights of the 23d and 24th,
Russian divisions arrived in the
and took possession of the height
the right bank, which are extremely
vantageous.

The 24th, at day-light, the con-
began.—In the mean time the ene-
whole army appeared, and took a
tion behind the town.—The Divi-
Delzon, Brosesien and Pine, o
Italian Guards, were successively
gaged. This combat does the gre-
honor to the Vice-King and to the
corps of the army. The enemy en-
with 2 thirds of his army to support
position. It was all in vain. The
was carried as well as the heights.
retreat of the enemy was so precipi-
that he was obliged to throw 20 pi
of cannon into the river.

Towards evening, the Marshal Pr
of Eckmuhl defiled with his corps
the whole army was in order of b
with its artillery, on the 25th, upon
position, which the enemy occupied
evening before.

The Emperor transferred his h-
quarters on the 25th inst. to the vil-
of Ghorodnia. At 7 A. M. 6000 Coss-
who had glided into the woods, m-
a general houra upon the rear of
position, and took 6 pieces of can-
which were in a park. The Duke
latria drove full gallop with all
horse guards. This troop of Coss-
was sabred, driven back, and thr-
into the river. We retook the can-
which they had taken and several
riages which belonged to them. 60
these Cossacks were killed, wounded
or taken, 50 men of the guard w-
wounded, three killed. The Gen-
of division, Count Rapp, had a h-
killed under him. The intrepidity
which this General has given so m-
proofs, shews itself on all occasions.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

[Price \$2 per Annum.—\$1 in Advance.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1813.

[Vol. II.—No. 361.]

Lee's Memoirs.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received at their Book and
Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-
Wharf.

A FEW more Copies of that high-
ly interesting Work, entitled
MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,
in the Southern Department of the
United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Com-
mandant of the Partisan Legion during
the American War.—Embellished with
likeness of Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE
of this State.—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patri-
ot will be delighted, the Statesman in-
formed, and the Soldier instructed by
the perusal of this work, which in every
part, bears the ingenious stamp of a
Patriotic Soldier, and cannot fail to
interest all who desire to understand
the causes, and to know the difficulties
of our memorable struggle,
Jan. 1, 1813.

Deblois & Breese,

No. 112, Thames-street.
OFFER for sale, a general Assort-
ment of **HARDWARE** and **CUT-**
TERY, on reasonable terms for Cash
approved Notes.
N. B.—They will also transact busi-
ness on Commission.
Newport, Jan. 15.

New Goods.

JUST Opened by the Subscriber, at
No. 175, Thames-street, a general
assortment of staple and Fancy Goods,
the newest fashions, consisting of:
Broadcloths, Casimeres, forest
cloths, imperial and brunswick cords,
rockingnets, velvets, elegant vestings,
braughts, coatings, flannels, baizes,
elegant gingham, calicoes and prints,
white and coloured cambricks, British
Prints, India cottons, rose Blankets,
squares, Lustrings and Ribbons, kid-
gloves, Venetian carpetings,
cambuzets from 2s 3d to 5s 3d per
yd, wildbores, leno, book, india-book,
spider Muslins, French lawns, oil-
cloths, gloves and hosiery.—With al-
most every article usually found in a
Goods store.

A. L. S. O.,
Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong and
Imperial Teas, of very highest fla-
vor, for particular family use.—Fresh
fruits and drum Raisins; a few
kinds of

Fresh Buck Wheat FLOUR,
free from grit, by the barrel or smaller
quantity.
A complete Assortment of
American Manufactured GOODS, and
Stationery from the Manufactories of
New York, Boston & Salem.
EDWARD W. LAWTON.
Newport, Nov. 20.

TO LET,

A possession given the 25th of March
FARM in Boston Neck, about 1
mile north of the South-Ferry,
containing about 330 Acres of good
land.—Any person wishing to hire,
know the terms by applying to
AS CASEY, living on the pre-
mises.
North-Kingsdown, Jan. 4.

Richmond & Rogers

Have for sale,
96 Bags COFFEE
95 bales Cassia.
5 Hhds. Molasses
5 do. West-India Rum
2 Pipes Brandy
17 do. Gin.
10 bbls. Do.
6 do. prime Pork
20 Kegs Richmond sweet scented
Tobacco.
11 boxes Chocolate
70 do. cigars.
4 do. Paper Hangings.
30 Barrels Virginia Flour.
10 do. buck wheat Do.
Newport, Nov. 20.

Candles.

40 boxes Hartford Mould
CANDLES, for sale by
RICHMOND & ROGERS.
Newport, Dec. 26.

WANTED,

Shares in either of the Banks
in this Town, for which Cash will
be paid.—Enquire at the Office of the
Newport Mercury.
Newport, Jan. 4.

Highly Important!

ON MONDAY next, in BOSTON,
No. 18816, in the 7th Class of
HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY,
came up a Prize of

20,000 dls.

And was sold to GEORGE W. MARTIN
of this Town, sometime after the com-
mencement of the Drawing of the
Lottery, by

J. C. SHAW,

At his TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY
OFFICE, where have been sold in the
short space of Thirteen Months, besides
many other Capital Prizes, Two Tick-
ets, which have drawn the enormous
Sum of

35,000 dls.

Thus putting it beyond a doubt, that
SHAW'S OFFICE is the most Fortu-
nate in the United States, in proportion
to the number of Tickets sold.

Those in pursuit of an Independent
Fortune, will do well in future.—If they
wish to obtain Prizes—to call at the
above Office, where the Goddess of
Fortune has pledged herself to dis-
tribute her favors with a liberal hand.

Orders for Tickets in the 4th Class
UNION COLLEGE LOTTERY, now
drawing, 20,000 Dollars Highest Prize
—warranted undrawn—and for Ply-
mouth Beach Lottery, which will com-
mence drawing in Boston, Feb. 12th,
are received as usual.

Price Tickets in all the Lotteries
taken as Cash.

Truly Fortunate Lottery Office,
No. 118, Thames-Street.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.
Newport, Jan. 8.

Plymouth Beach Lottery,

WILL commence drawing in Bos-
ton on the 12th of Feb. next.

Abstract of the Scheme.

1	Prize of 12,000 Dollars.
6	of 1000
8	of 500
50	of 100
50	of 50
100	of 20
300	of 10
4580	of 7

Not two Blanks to a Prize, and no
Deduction.—The first drawn Blank
will be entitled to Five Hundred Dol-
lars.—Orders for Tickets, Wholes \$5
—Quarters \$1 37—will be received
until Feb. 1st, at the above price, at
which time they will rise to \$5 50—
Quarters to 1 50, at the Truly Fortu-
nate Lottery & Exchange Office of
J. C. SHAW, where adventurers
in want of high Prizes, will find it for
their interest to apply for Tickets.
Newport, Jan. 8.

William D'Wolfe,

Has for Sale,
SIXTY Tons Swedes IRON, as-
sorted; and 70 Tubs STEEL.—
Also, a Quantity of Cotton, and an
assortment of Cotton Goods.
Bristol, Dec. 26, 1812.

WANTED,

TO live in a small Family, a single
middle aged Woman, who has
been accustomed to young Children,
to take the principal charge of a child,
and to assist in some of the lighter work
of a family.—Such a person, recom-
mended as one of good character, may
hear of suitable encouragement, by ap-
plying at the Office of the Newport
Mercury.
Newport, Jan. 15.

NOTICE

LEFT at the Store of G. W. MAR-
TIN & Co. about 8 months ago, a
Trunk and Matross, directed J. C.
Hart.—The owner may receive them
by proving property and paying char-
ges.—Apply to
G. W. MARTIN.
Newport, Jan. 22.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred Bushels coarse
SALT, at Store, No. 3, Perry's
Wharf.—Apply to Cranston & Shaw
JOHN L. BOSS.
Newport, Jan. 24.

Silas Dean.

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 87,
Thames-street, and at his Store on
the Wharf, the following Goods:—

Bales India COTTON
40 Kegs Butter for family use.
10 Qr-casks best Madeira Wine.
30 bbls. mess and prime Pork.
25 casks Nails.
40 barrels Flour.
20 Hhds best retalling Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to
debenture.
7000 wt. white Do.
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes.
2 Pipes Brandy
4 Hogsheds Rum
10 barrels Gin
1 Pipe Wine
20 Logs Mahogany
20,000 Havanna segars
20 boxes sperm Candles
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a
Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.
And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS
Newport, Dec. 19.

New Goods.

James Hammond,

At No. 104, THAMES-STREET.
HAS just received, a new and
general Assortment of **EURO-
PEAN DRY GOODS.**
Newport, Dec. 4.

REGULAR Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY next, Nov. 24th, at 1
o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public
Auction, in front of No. 2, Market-
Square.

AN assortment of **GROCERIES**
and a variety of other articles.—
Public Sales will be continued weekly,
on each succeeding TUESDAY, if
fair weather, if not the first fair day af-
ter. Those who may wish to dispose
of Goods at Auction, may be assured
that every attention will be paid to their
interest, at the time and place as above.
All Goods sold for cash, the sales will
be ready to exhibit, and money paid, on
the day succeeding each sale.

Cash advanced if required, and Goods
stored in a fire-proof store.

H. BULL, Auc'r.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

300-M. pine and spruce boards, pine
and spruce scantling from 3 by 4 to 6 by
6; cedar and pine clapboards and shingles.
locust and cedar posts, a quantity
of birch boards and plank, 4, 3 and 2
inch oak, pine and spruce plank, bar
iron by the ton, logwood by ton, a large
assortment of wrought and cut nails and
spikes by the cask, iron shovels by the
dozen, pitch and turpentine by the bar-
rel, sheathing boards, nails and paper,
roll brimstone by the box, 2 pipes of
old Madeira Wine, West-India and
New-England Rum by the hhd. gin.
cognac, Spanish and rectified Brandy
by the pipe, cherry rum by the hhd.
Teneriffe wine by the qr-cask, 20 bbls.
green and white coffee, 5 bales upland
cotton, souchong tea by the chest, white
Brazil sugar by the box, Albany peas by
the cask, linseed oil by the bbl. negro
head tobacco by the keg, copperas by
the barrel, a quantity of Isle of France
indigo, mace by the pound, pepper and
pimento by the bag, 200 boxes brown
soap, and 100 boxes mould candles.

Any of the above articles, together
with a general assortment of Groceries
at retail.

A small assortment of Dry Goods,
consisting chiefly of American manu-
factures, among which are blue and
mixed superfine Merino Broadcloths.
All which will be sold on reasonable
terms, by
HENRY BULL & Co.
Newport, Nov 20

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms,
A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin
Bread: Alexandria and New York
Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gal-
lon—coarse and blown Salt by the bushel
Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail.—Also Mys-
tic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia
Bricks by the hundred.
Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel
or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the
bushel; Coal by the bushel.—Also, A quantity
of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe-Clay; suit-
able for Ovens.

Mr. Gold's Speech,

In the House of Representatives of the
United States, Saturday January 23,
on the Bill for raising an additional
Army of 20,000 men.

MR. GOLD said the annals of this
government the last six months,
commencing with the declaration of
war, would be found the most interest-
ing, the most deplorable.

In that period, we have seen a war
declared, precipitately and premature-
ly; for notwithstanding all the argu-
ments urged on that occasion, with so
much zeal and eloquence, time has
dissipated all: the ill-effects have vanish-
ed; your army, so confidently expect-
ed, did not, under the name of that de-
claration, spring into existence; the
condition of your enlistments would
not, I apprehend at this hour, justify the
declaration of war. We have seen, sir,
that war conducted in a manner well to
comport with the spirit in which it was
declared; disaster upon disaster in
rapid succession have followed; the
tone and heart of the country broken;
universal disgust at the past, and deep
concern and anxiety for the future pre-
vail every where.

And what, Mr. Speaker, is now
proposed for the future—what is to
retrieve our affairs—on what are our
hopes to rest? An army of twelve
months men! A broken reed! An army,
and term of service, which will high-
ly lose the country in the revolutionary
war; an army which in every step and
stage of that war received the uniform
and reiterated censure and condemna-
tion of Washington, and every intelli-
gent officer of that period; an army that
stands recorded by every historian of
that war with deep reproach and re-
proach. Such is the foundation of
our future hopes; shutting our eyes
upon the lessons of experience, we live
but to repeat former errors and renew
our sufferings. Shall we never learn,
that a soldier is not the creature of an
hour; that he must be seasoned to the
hardships of war; that to remove your
recruit from his fire-side, from his
plentiful board, and all the comforts
with which he is surrounded, to the the-
atre of service, there to sleep on the
ground or in tents, with two or three
articles of subsistence only, is to give
him up a victim to disease, to consign
him to the grave? This precise result
is presented to the mind, by the melan-
choly review of the last campaign; dis-
ease and death have walked abroad in
our armies on the frontier; they have
been swept to the grave as by the besom
of destruction. It has not stopped with
your army; the frontier inhabitants, in-
fected by the disease of the camp, fly
from the deadly theatre as from a de-
stroying angel!—Shall we never learn
the difference between our situation,
and that of nations who have a com-
petent military establishment, sufficient at
all times, for both offensive and defen-
sive operations?

The slender military establishment
of the United States, whilst it consults
economy, and favours the genius of the
government, forbids a hasty resort to
war, especially extra-territorial and
offensive war; time for preparation,
after the measure is resolved on, is in-
dispensable, and a disregard of our situ-
ation in this respect cannot fail to pro-
duce defeat and disaster—to produce
such a campaign as has just now closed.

But, Mr. Speaker, wherefore change
the term of enlistment, from five years,
or during the war, to one year? The
sole avowed object of the war by land
was the conquest of the Canadas. Are
you at this hour nearer your object than
on the day you declared war, or has that
object, with a steady and sure pace, con-
stantly receded from you as you have
advanced in the war? Is Canada so
conquered that you can now reduce the
term of enlistment? It is impossible
to shut our eyes on the past: while all
is disgust and despondency with our
own citizens—sick of the past, and con-
cerned for the future—while every post
brings to the cabinet fearful and alarm-
ing changes in the sentiments of the
people, under this ill-fated war—your
enemy the Canadians take courage, their
wavering sentiments have become re-
solved, and union in defence of their
fire-sides, the land that gives them
bread, is spreading and cementing all
in the patriotic vow.

There was a time, sir, when you had
friends in the Upper Province, there
were many who wished well to your
arms, and would have greeted your ap-
proach, but that ill-fated policy which
precipitated every thing, which in ze-
for the end over-looked the means, has
blasted all our hopes from that quarter;

the Canadian, while he knows your pow-
er, distrusts your wisdom, and fears to
pact to conduct the war, who dares not
commit himself, his life to such auspices.
Hence, sir, difficulties thicken on every
side, and at least three times the force
is now necessary to effect the conquest,
which would have been required at the
commencement of the war. Have we
made an impression on the British Re-
gent and his ministry? are they now
more disposed to succumb and accept
your terms than before the war? How
stand the people of the British Empire?
Instead of their coercing the govern-
ment into our terms, which we fondly
anticipated, the late election to Parlia-
ment shows them disposed to go hand
in hand with the government in resist-
ing our claims, and inflicting on us all
the evils of war. "Maritime Rights"
are echoed and re-echoed with applause
throughout the Empire. Such, sir, are
the bitter fruits of your policy, and to
what farther point the same hand shall
conduct the destinies of the country, re-
mains to be seen.

I seek not to aggravate the miston-
duct of the war, nor to commend our
enemies, but only wish, sir, that we
may see things as they are, our actual
situation, and thus look danger in the
face.—Do you persevere in the conquest
of Canada?—Pass not the barrier with
an army of less than forty-five or fifty
thousand men: if you do, in my ap-
prehension, the defeat and disaster of the
past campaign will be visited upon you;
another army will be made to pass
under the yoke, and at the end of the
year, you will find yourself still further
removed from your object. The tug
of war is now placed fairly before us,
we cannot advance without meeting it.
Such, Mr. Speaker, are the grounds on
which I object to this twelve months
army; it is not adapted to the pre-fes-
sed object of the war, the conquest of
Canada. Is there, sir, any other ob-
ject in contemplation of the govern-
ment; any other land objects and on-
ions, which Heaven has given us, or to
which our destinies lead? Is the south
of easier access than the north, and is
the circle of hostility to be extended to
that quarter? We profess a pacific
policy; moderation and justice are our
boast; let us beware how we commit
to the hazard this high and enviable
character; how we yield, on specious
grounds, to that mad and destructive
policy, which we reprobate in others;
a policy which has in all periods over-
whelmed nations with calamity, and
swelled the tide of human misery.—But
it is said, that Mr. Russell, late charge
d'affaires at St. James' has evinced the
moderation of our government, that he
tendered to the British minister, a pro-
position which, by excluding British
seamen from our vessels, would cut up
the dispute by the root. Is the fact so?
Had Mr. Russell of the President au-
thority to stipulate? If he had not, if
all he could offer must be subject to
the legislative discretion of Congress,
acting under the impulse of war, the
tender was nugatory and void. Why
this proposition was not made before
the declaration of war, before the pas-
sions were kindled into a blaze, I have
never been able to discover. We
all remember how frequently the
diplomatic notes passed between
Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster in the
months of May and June last; how each
government exerted itself, through its
agents, to profess and shew its disposi-
tion to peace and reconciliation, to ob-
viate difficulties, and make concessions,
and present its claims in the most mo-
derate and least exceptionable form.—
Wherefore was this proposition, at that
all-important period, held in reserve?
Why is the blaze of war first kindled,
and then the olive-branch thrust into the
flame? I should be loth to believe, that
you withhold when it would be received,
and offer only when the passions are
worked up to a point to refuse. The
subject requires explanation; proposi-
tions agitated at a former period, under
a different minister, will not satisfy the
candid enquirer on this point. But, al-
though the proposition be made info-
rally, and at a late and inauspicious
time, in my conception, the bounde-
ty of those who have made it, and the
so much stress and boast upon it, to
make good the tender, by passing the
requisite laws to give effect to the pro-
position, and make it binding on resus-
tion their words, to give to the presi-
power to stipulate for the exclusion of
British seamen from our vessels. The
result of such an overture, in my
apprehension, much more on the ap-
nit of candour and justice in which it
is made. In any case, and in whose
ever hands the government may be, the
people of the United States will ac-
cordingly maintain the present re-
normous expense of the single article

at present, especially if the... can be obtained by the exclusion of... from our service. But if, Mr. Speaker, the appeal to arms for redress is to be persevered in, there are considerations in a review of the past, which forbid a hope of the speedy return of peace, at least in the life and continuance of the army raised by this bill. Nothing touches the passions of the belligerents as the departure of a neutral from his duty, and aiding with his adversary, such a belief in Englishmen of the conduct of this government, whether well or ill-founded, cannot fail to prolong the war.

There are, points in our neutral course, in our relative conduct towards Great Britain and France which will not bear examination. You proclaimed the Berlin and Milan decrees revoked, and put upon Great Britain the threatened alternative of non-intercourse. Was the fact so? You took a promise for the fact; you proclaimed the fact, while France herself, the author of the deed, and party to be benefited, denies and disowns it as done at the time. Here was a fatal error; a departure from the straight line of justice; and when our error in this was palpable to all the world, we gave no explanation, no excuse, but persevered in a measure which led to war. It is this course, sir, this departure from even-handed neutrality, between Great Britain and France, that has lost you the support of your own citizens to a great and alarming extent, and at this moment sustains the British ministry, in the hearts of Englishmen. It is this belief, of our government's leaning to France, that has carried the ministry, so triumphantly through the late elections in Parliament.

If my thing could add to the gloom, and sicken the mind, under the prospect before us, it is the inauspicious conjunction of events—America and France both making war at the same time, on Great Britain; we making the enemy of France our enemy, and this at the ill-fated moment, when the all-grasping Emperor of that country is rolling a baleful cloud, charged with destruction, north upon the Russian Empire; upon a power always just to America; upon our friend and best friend on the European theatre. Against such a friend, at such a period, we have beheld the march of the Corsican, through rivers of blood; his foot-steps are traced over the ashes of the proudest cities; and he sits himself down, at length, at Moscow, like Marius over the ruins of Carthage.

L A T E Foreign Intelligence.

From London Papers to Dec. 10, received at New-York.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES, AND FRENCH DISASTERS.

RUSSIAN BULLETINS.

ST. PETERSBURG, NOV. 9, 1812.
The Imperial Majesty has received the following despatch from Gen. Wittgenstein:

"After our entrance into Polotsk, the enemy has suffered much by the fortunate operations of Count Steinheil's corps. The loss of the enemy at the battle of Polotsk, and during their retreat to Lepel, amounts, in prisoners, to 100 Staff officers, (among whom are five Colonels) and 6000 privates; 9 pieces of cannon, the whole baggage belonging to the Bavarian regiments—90 powder waggons [caissons] and a great number of gun carriages, the guns being thrown into the river by the enemy.

"Their loss, in killed, must have been immense, as not only the field of battle, but even the whole road, is covered with dead bodies; so that this corps of the enemy is entirely destroyed; besides, this had forced Victor [Duke of Belluno] with his corps to separate from the Grand Army. They have left Smolensk by forced marches, and joined the weak remains of St. Cyr's army, which is commanded by Gen. Le Grand; St. Cyr having gone to Wilna on account of his wound."

"The French account of these affairs is in the 28th bulletin. The retreat is there called 'crossing the Dvina to meet Victor.'"

ST. PETERSBURG, NOV. 11, 1812.
AFTER Moscow was re-taken by the Russians, Napoleon moved his whole army on the road to Kalouga, against Borovsk; thinking, as is proved by letters found on a courier taken prisoner, to force himself into the most fruitful provinces of Russia.

Gen. Kutusow entirely counteracted Napoleon, by a serious attack, which took place on the 24th of October, at Maloyaroslavitz. This little town was taken and re-taken eight different times, until the French were obliged to retreat, with the loss of sixteen pieces of cannon.

Napoleon then gave up his plan, left Kalouga, and took the road to Smolensk, which had given orders for the retreat to follow in the same road. He intended to march round the Russian left wing

during this time, the Guards, with the greatest part of the army, marched to Mohilev.

As soon as General Kutusow was apprised of this, he broke up with his whole army, and followed the enemy. The Russian advanced guard, under Platow, overtook the French army on the 1st of November, near Kolotak, not far from Borodino, and took from them two colours, and 24 pieces of cannon.

The 3d of November, General Miloradovitch, supported by Platow, attacked several French corps near Viasna, commanded by the Vice-king of Italy, Davoust and Ney; these corps were completely defeated, and lost one colour, five cannon, and 2,000 prisoners, amongst whom is Gen. Pettien.

The whole road to Mohilev, is covered with ammunition-waggons, and dead horses. The French army retreats daily, upwards of 30 wersts. A. miral Tschichagoff's advanced guard, under Tchanapitsa, entered Slonim on the 21st of October, and took Gen. Kanopka, with the whole of the three Lithuanian regiments of Guards, prisoners. Bad Roads retarded the march of this corps, which was expected at Minsk, the 21st of Oct. Colonel Tchernikoff, with a detached corps, has advanced near Warsaw. A corps belonging to Gen. Wittgenstein's army has entered Witepsk.

In the 27th French bulletin the reader will find the French accounts of some of the above events.

PETERSBURG, NOV. 11. Witepsk has been taken by General Wittgenstein; and Gen. Count Paugot and Col. Chavaudais taken prisoner, with the garrison.

From Marshal Kutusoff, to his Imperial Majesty.

Near Viasna, Nov. 5, 1812.

SINCE my report of the 1st, the remainder of the enemy's regiments near Viasna, have been beaten by Count D'Orloff Denizoff. One cannon, 40 waggons with baggage, the Secretary of the Duke of Bassano, his Chancery, and other officers, and 130 men, were made prisoners.

On the 3d, General Millarodovitch attacked the enemy also near Viasna, and drove them out of the town by the bayonet; the regiment of Pernoff entering it, with drums beating, and colours flying. Three of the enemy's corps, were here engaged—the Viceroy, Davoust, and Ney. The enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, is 6000; we have taken 2500 prisoners; of whom is Gen. Peletier, Col. Murat, and a Chief of Davoust's staff. We had about 500 killed and wounded.

Our advanced guard has passed Viasna, to the Smolensk road.—General Platow, with our light-infantry, has pursued the enemy, as far as Erenna.

One colour, and three pieces of cannon, have fallen into our hands.—The roads are covered with the dead.—Besides wounded, we have made 1000 prisoners.

KUTUSOFF.

Official letter from Count ROSEN, dated Stockholm, 19th Nov. 1812.

"Two messengers have arrived this night from Russia. Gen. Wittgenstein has nearly destroyed St. Cyr and Victor's corps, and is now near Smolensk. Had Bonaparte been successful in the battle he fought at Maloyaroslavitz he intended to march by Kalugato Russian Poland and there have remained in winter quarters as near Galicia as possible; being frustrated he was compelled to concentrate his whole force, and return by rapid marches by way of Smolensk, which is entirely laid waste. The bad roads and deprivations of the French, gave Kutusow time to come up with them near Viasna, when he gave them battle and defeated them."

[See 28th bulletin.] Before this battle Napoleon had left the main army to Murat, with 6000 horse, and proceeded to Smolensk, on his way home, but meeting with the Russian corps under General Oertel on one road, and that under Gen. Wittgenstein on the other he was obliged to fall back on the grand army. [The French H. Q. were at Smolensk the 11th November.] He has now in his front Tormasow's, Tschichagoff's and Wittgenstein's armies, and in his rear [rather on his flank] Prince Kutusow, with 150,000 men.

"The Russians take daily from 3 to 4000 prisoners. Wittgenstein made in one day 6000, and took 23 pieces of cannon; Platow on another took 3700 prisoners and 30 pieces of cannon."

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBERG, NOV. 30. The accounts from the Russian armies are of the most flattering description.—Gen. Platow has taken 900 men and two pieces of cannon at the passage of the Dniester below Smolensk.

A corps of 2000 men under General Augereau (brother of the Duke of Castiglione) has surrendered at discretion to Count Orloff Denizow, who commanded ten regiments of the Don Cossacks.

Generals Wittgenstein and Tschichagoff, have joined Kutusow, with the Russian Grand Army, at Kolona.

Marshal St. Cyr's report of one of his battles with Wittgenstein, accompa-

nying the 28th bulletin, says, Wittgenstein had been reinforced by 17,000 men, including 8000 militia, beside a division (6000) from Finland.

LONDON, DEC. 9. The London Gazette of yesterday, contains two official despatches from Lord Cathcart, dated at St. Petersburg the 11th and 15th November. The first contains a lucid, and well-written account, of the retreat of the French from Moscow, to Smolensk—the immense losses they sustained, of men, munitions of war, cannon and horses;—and of the attacks made, on their flank and rear, by such of the numerous Russian and Cossack columns, as could overtake them.

He states, that, when the French army left Moscow, its efficient force was reduced to 83,000 men.—A *Thur* who recollect the immense strength of this army, when it left Wilna; and that at Borodina the bulletin stated its efficient force at 130,000, can estimate the importance of its diminution, before its catalogue of disasters commenced.

He states, that, Napoleon proceeded on the retreat, in a coach, accompanied by Murat and Berthier; Murat had received a contusion on his knee.

On the 20th October, a detachment of Adm. Tschichagoff's army took the Polish Gen. Konotoff, and an entire regiment of Hulsans of the Imperial guard's prisoners, near Slonim.

On the 7th Nov. Gen. Platow made prisoner of Gen. Sanson, Quarter-Master-General of the whole French army, with his papers.

Of the officers taken prisoners, was one who was the bearer of letters from Beauharnois, (the Viceroy) to Gen. Berthier, which furnish indelible proofs of the distressed situation of the French army.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

From the Viceroy of Italy, to the Prince of Neuchatel.

Laodic, Nov. 7, 1812.

I HAVE the honor to inform your highness, that I marched out this morning at 4 o'clock, but the difficulties of the ground, and the slipperiness of the roads, obstructed the movement of my army to such a degree, that it was not possible for the vanguard to reach this place until six o'clock this evening; and that the rear has been prevented from taking up a nearer position, than two leagues behind us.

From two to four o'clock, the enemy has been hovering on my right; he attacked, almost at the same time, with artillery, Cossacks, and dragoons, the van, centre, and rear.—In the van he discovered an opening, of which he profited to penetrate, and carry off two battalion field-pieces, which were drawing up a steep acclivity.—The 9th regiment of infantry hastened to the spot, but the guns were already taken.

Upon the rear the enemy fired with four pieces, and Gen. Orsans thinks, (without being positive,) that he saw some infantry.

Your highness will easily conceive, that being encumbered with my heavy baggage, and a numerous artillery, of which upwards of 400 horses have died to-day, my position is sufficiently critical. I shall act out very early, in order to reach Coigni.—From thence, after reconnoitering, I shall take either the road to Doubouchina or Bruzo.

I cannot refrain from informing your highness, that after employing every means in my power, I find it unfortunately impossible to transport my artillery any further; and that your highness, in this respect, must expect very great sacrifices. A number of pieces have been rendered useless, and buried by me to-day.—I am, &c.

EUGENE NAPOLEON.

Near the Vop, Nov. 8, 1812.

I INCLOSE your highness a letter, which I wrote yesterday, but which could not come to hand, the officer who was the bearer of it, being taken into a wrong road, by his guide.

Your highness will be surprised, to find that I am only arrived at the Vop;—yet I sat out this morning at 5 o'clock from Laselle; but the road is so intersected with ravines, that it required extraordinary efforts to arrive here.—I am sorry to find myself reduced to the disagreeable necessity of owing to you the sacrifices which we have made, in order to hasten our march.—The last three days have cost the army two-thirds of its artillery.—Yesterday 400 horses perished, and to-day, perhaps, twice as many, not including the great number I have caused to be added both to the military and private carriages.—Sometimes all the horses, which were drawing a carriage, would perish at once.—Several carriages, were even furnished three times, with fresh sets.

The army has not been harrassed in its progress to-day. Only a few Cossacks have appeared without artillery, for which I cannot account. To-night I intend sending a strong reconnoissance to Doubouchina, and hope to arrive there to-morrow, if the enemy does not prevent it by serious opposition. For my part, I must frankly own, that the sufferings, during the last three days, have so much dispirited the soldiers, that I think them little able at present to make an effort.—Many have died with hunger and cold; others, being

driven to desperation, suffer themselves to be taken by the enemy.—I am, &c.
EUGENE NAPOLEON.

Prince Regent's Speech.

The new British Parliament commenced a session on the 29th of Nov. The following is an extract from the Prince Regent's Speech delivered on the 30th, and is all that it contains directly relating to America.

"The Declaration of War by the government of the United States of America was made under circumstances which might have afforded a reasonable expectation, that the amicable relations between the two nations would not be long interrupted. It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to acquaint you, that the conduct and pretensions of that Government have hitherto prevented the conclusion of any pacific arrangement.

Their measures of hostility have been principally directed against the adjoining British Provinces, and every effort has been made to seduce the inhabitants of them from their allegiance to his Majesty.

The proofs, however, which I have received of loyalty and attachment from his Majesty's subjects in North-America are highly satisfactory.

The attempts of the enemy to invade Upper Canada have not only proved abortive, but by the judicious arrangements of the Governor-General, and by the skill and decision with which the military operations have been conducted, the forces of the enemy assembled for that purpose in one quarter have been compelled to capitulate, and in another have been completely defeated.

My best efforts are not wanting for the restoration of the relations of peace and amity between the two countries; but until this object can be attained without sacrificing the maritime rights of Great-Britain, I shall rely upon your cordial support in a vigorous prosecution of the war."

In the British Parliament the Marquis of Wellesley and Mr. Canning attributed the war with America to the unreasonable pretensions of the American Government; they complained that the war had not been carried on with sufficient vigor against the United States and urged a more spirited prosecution of it. Lord Castlereagh contended that it had been conducted with all the means that could be spared from other objects. He wished for peace with America, if it could be had on safe and honorable terms.

Lord Grenville said the British repeal of the orders in council had been delayed too long; but though he wished for peace with America, he would not sacrifice one maritime right to obtain it.

Mr. Whitbread considered the war with America as fatal and calamitous. He not only wished peace with America, but a general peace.

Congress.

IN SENATE,

Thursday, Jan. 21.

MR. SMITH, of Md. reported the resolution from the House, respecting the brilliant achievements of Hull, Decatur and Jones, with an amendment incorporating in the resolve a tribute of respect to Lieut. Elliott, for his conduct in the enterprise on the Lake, in which the British prize Caladonia and Detroit were captured.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill from the House, to raise 20,000 men for one year.

Mr. Leib moved to strike out one year, the term of service; which was carried.—Yeas 19, Nays 16.

A motion was then made by Mr. Leib to insert, in lieu of the words stricken out, the words "during the war," as the period of enlistment. This motion was negatived.—Yeas 13, Nays 20. And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. Harper presented the petition of Thomas Simpson of the State of New-Hampshire, an officer of the Revolutionary army, praying for arrearages of pension, and for commutation and a bounty in land for services rendered and disabilities incurred in the Revolution. So much of the petition as related to arrearages of pension and commutation, was referred to the committee of Claims, and so much as related to the bounty in land, to the committee on public lands.

The bill from the Senate to carry into effect the report of James Madison, then Secretary of State, Albert Gallatin Secretary of the Treasury, and Levi Lincoln, Attorney-General of the United States, commissioners, &c. in the year 1803 (recommending an equitable compromise with the Yazoo claimants) was read a first time.

The bill from the Senate authorising the admission, under certain circumstances, of vessels owned by citizens of the United States of America, with their cargoes from British ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope, was read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, which the Speaker declared to be of a confidential nature. And the house was ac-

cordingly cleared of all strangers, so emanen till 4 o'clock, when house adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 21.

The House met with closed doors and remained in convale about an hour.

When the doors were opened, Mr. Jennings made a report in relation to the petition of the dry inhabitants of Knox county, Indiana territory, praying reparation for the government for injuries committed on their property by volunteer troops. The report was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the report of the committee of Ways and Means on the petition of Joshua Barney and Stephen Kingston, of the hall of certain owners of private vessels, praying that certain prizes on board American ships bound from England, seized in by privateers, shall be delivered to the captors for their benefit. The report is as follows:

"The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom were referred the petitions of Joshua Barney and Stephen Kingston, and others:—Report That Congress has not manifested an intention to interfere and issue beyond doubt, will not interfere in a manner as to affect the rights of petitioners which they can judicially establish—that Congress has already remitted the penalties and forfeitures incurred by American citizens, that, in the opinion of the committee, the property of the enemy's property be forfeited to government, under the non-importation act, it would, for reasons of policy, be unwise for Congress to interfere; that if the petitioners can claim as 'former,' the claim is already secured to them by existing laws, or the claim is vested in the collectors and to whom Congress could not, with justice, transfer it. The committee therefore submit the following resolve:—Resolved, That it would be unwise and impolitic to act upon the subject of said petitions."

Mr. Cheves stated at large the reasons on which the committee of Ways and Means had grounded their report.

Mr. Roberts spoke in opposition to the report, believing it would be unwise or improper to grant their prayer. He read a resolution, which should wish to offer, should the report be rejected, the object of which was that the right of the United States on other persons to all British property on board American vessels sent into ports by American privateers, so far as a claim arises from forfeiture under non-importation act, shall be relinquished for the benefit of the captors.

Mr. Bibb declared himself in favor of the report of the committee, because he had no doubt the courts would decide in favor of the petitioners; and would not be necessary for the House to legislate on it, the right having accrued on the instant of the capture of such property.

Some further conversation took place on the subject, when

The committee rose without having come to any decision, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again—adjourned.

Friday, January 22.

Mr. Burwell presented a petition from several citizens of Washington, praying for an act to incorporate a bank, with a capital of one million dollars. They agree to be restricted to five per cent. per ann. upon the discount. They calculate that great and peculiar national advantages will arise from their plan; among others that the value of real property will be asserted that lands always rise in proportion to the low rate of interest. Referred to a select committee.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Blackledge which was agreed to directing the Secretary of the Treasury lay before the House a statement of the sum paid towards the public debt annually, since the establishment of the government distinguishing the revolutionary part of the debt, and the principal, and also of interest.

The House resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, and went into committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of Ways and Means upon the petition of Commodore Barney and others, owners and captors of privateers, claiming certain British property by them captured. The resolution of the committee of ways and means being that it is not expedient to legislate upon the subject, the question was, shall the resolution be agreed to. Messrs. Blackledge, Whig, and Widgey, spoke against it.

Mr. Cheves in favor of the resolution. The resolution was negatived.—Yeas 53. Mr. Roberts then moved a resolution, that any right of claim of the United States to any British property, captured by American privateers, under any provision of the non-importation law, be released for the benefit of the captors, which was agreed to. The committee then rose and reported their disagreement to the resolution of the committee of ways and means: Ayes and nays were called and were—ayes 61, nays 47. Mr. Roberts's resolution was then committed in and referred to the committee of ways and means to bring in a bill.

A message was received from the President of the United States communicating a correspondence between...

By the last Mails.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON-CITY, JAN. 23. In the Senate yesterday, the bill for raising an additional military force...

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 25. GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

We understand that a General Court Martial will assemble in this city, on the 25th day of February next, for the trial of Brigadier-General Wm. Hull...

Members—Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton. Brig. Gen. Jos. Bloomfield. Brig. Gen. J. P. Boyd. Brig. Gen. H. Burbeck. Col. G. Izard, Artillery. Col. A. Macomb, Artillery. Col. J. Burn, Cavalry. Col. J. Kingsbury, Infantry. Col. J. Simonds, Infantry. Col. P. Parker, Infantry. Col. H. Brady, Infantry. Col. W. H. Winder, Infantry. Col. P. P. Schuyler, Infantry.

Supernumeraries.—Lt. Col. Scott, Artillery. Lieut. Col. J. Chrysler, Infantry. Lieut. Col. R. Dennis, Infantry. Judge Advocate.—A. J. Dallas, Esq.

We understand that Horace Binney, Esq. is to be the counsel of Gen. Hull.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 25. Admiral Warren's squadron is still cruising off Sandy Hook, and have made several captures.

Mr. Thorp, who came up from the Hook yesterday in the ship Columbia, informs, that he was a passenger in the schooner Lady Hamilton, from Charleston bound to this port; which vessel was captured off Barnegat on Wednesday last, by the squadron. He was taken on board the St. Domingo, where he saw two Captains, one belonging to a schooner from Boston bound to Richmond, with a cargo of plaister, which the squadron captured and burnt; the other commanded a sloop from Rhode-Island bound to the southward, with hollow ware, also captured; the hollow ware was taken out, and the sloop burnt.

Since their capture off the Hook, the enemy have captured 14 sail of vessels. Those not burnt are ordered to Bermuda.

Mr. Thorn speaks in handsome terms of the treatment of Admiral Warren to the passengers in the Lady Hamilton.

We learn, that the Dragon, 74, captured, a few days since, the schr. Emily, Lincoln, from Boston for Baltimore—the captain and crew have arrived in town. One of them handed us the following list of names, which, he said, was given him while a prisoner on board the Dragon, and was told they were all Americans, who had refused to fight against their country.

Thomas Edmunds, of Rhode-Island; Prestel Williams, of Middletown, (Conn.) Israel Norton, of Massachusetts; Joseph Cann, of Virginia; James Goodran, of the state of New-York; William Hannah, do.; George Gray, Rhode-Island; James Balfour, of Virginia; J. Wood, New-York; S. Ward, New-Jersey.

January 27.

Capt. Winslow, of the sloop Resolution, of Rhode-Island, on the 22d inst. in going out of the Chesapeake, was captured by a cruiser; and, not being of much value, was given up to the Captain, to send in prisoners from other captured vessels.—She arrived here yesterday.

We understand, that Admiral Warren a few days since informed a gentleman, who was taken on board a vessel from Charleston, and afterwards sent up to this city in a cartel, that the British government would grant no more licenses, enough having been granted, he said, to furnish the requisite supplies for Spain and Portugal—and, that he was determined to cut up our trade on the coast.

A letter received at Baltimore, dated Natchez, Jan. 5, says, "Last night we had a distressing fire—20 to 25 houses are destroyed. It broke out in the street under the hill."

From the Baltimore Sun, of Jan. 22.

The ships of the line Le Triton, and Le Suffisante, and frigates L'Hortense, Le Palis, La Seste, and L'Amadee, under command of Commodore La Hall, have sailed from Rochefort and Bourdeaux to cruise on the coast of the United States.

Newport, SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1813.

FROM WASHINGTON—JAN. 23.

"In the House of Representatives this day, the bill on the subject of calling forth the militia on certain occasions, was reported by the military committee with amendments.

"Mr. Minor introduced a resolution to instruct the committee of ways and means to report a bill for a navy loan, to meet the expense which will be incurred in the increase of the navy, provided by the law of the present session.—Mr. Minor's object was, to have an opportunity for himself and his friends, who voted for the increase, to vote distinctly for the means of that object. A considerable debate ensued. It was opposed by Messrs. Cheves, Seybert, McKim, Johnson and Wright, and supported by Messrs. Milnor, Goldsborough and Gold. The question on the adoption of the resolution was taken by yeas and noes, and negatived. Yeas 26, noes 81.

"The house then went into committee of the whole on the loan bill, and also on the treasury note bill, Mr. Nelson in the chair.

Mr. Cheves made a statement of the supplies necessary for the year 1813, and the ways and means for the same, (see note*)—he then moved to fill the blanks with sixteen millions of dollars, the sum to be borrowed. Mr. Bigelow spoke against the bill, and moved to strike out the first section, in order to try the principle of the same; negatived, yeas 26, noes 61. Mr. Cheves' motion then prevailed. Mr. Milnor then moved an amendment that the interest to be allowed should not exceed per cent per annum.—Negatived.

Mr. Tallmadge then moved, that the Commissioners who should be appointed to sell the stock to be created, shall be allowed only one eighth per cent. instead of one fourth per cent. as provided by the bill.—negatived. The committee then rose, reported the loan bill, with the amendments and progress upon the treasury note bill, on which last they had leave to sit again. The House adjourned at about 4 o'clock."

• Estimate of supplies necessary for the year 1813.

Civil expenses, including domestic and foreign,	\$1,532,681 13
For payment, and securing the payment of the public debt,	\$8,000,000 00
Military establishment already authorized,	\$15,205,575 00
Do. further to be raised, including volunteers and 12 months' men,	6,000,000
As the whole of the regular army will not be immediately raised, you may deduct,	2,000,000
Add Indian department,	185,000
Navy department including the expenses for the increase of the navy as provided by law, passed this session,	7,626,108 84
In the above is included three millions for the expense of 200 gun boats—as probably not more than 130 will be employed, deduct,	1,000,000
Add Contingencies,	450,835

Making in the whole, \$36,000,000

RESOURCES.

1st probable revenue,	12,000,000
To be received yet of the Loan authorized in 1812,	2,000,000
Balance in the Treasury, 1st of January, 1813,	4,000,000
Deduct expenses on account of militia,	1,000,000
Now to be loaned,	16,000,000
Treasury Notes to be issued,	5,000,000

\$38,000,000

Excess, 2,000,000

Secret Message.—The United States Gazette contains a communication from Washington, dated Jan. 20th, stating, that "The confidential message received that day, and on which the House sat with closed doors, is generally believed to relate to some intelligence from France. This idea is strengthened by the appearance of voluminous documents, which accompanied the message. And that it is of inauspicious import, is rendered probable by the speed with which (if they came in the late arrival from France) they were laid before the House."

Removal.—We learn, that Jacob Richardson, Esq. has been removed from the office of Register in this town, to make room for James B. Mumford, Esq. Mr. Richardson has held that office more than 10 years.—He was a staunch whig, and a vigorous war—for which meritorious service he was continued in office under the whole of the federal administration to which he was an early and a warm opposer. His support of our present rulers has been uniform and ardent.—We are at a loss, therefore, to account for his removal by them—as we understand, he has discharged the duties of his office with fidelity and integrity.

From Duane's Aurora, of Monday last. PERPETUAL MOTION.

Having taken a very active part in the discussions which have arisen, but of the machine invented by Mr. Readheffer, we shall continue to inform our readers on the subject, when any new circumstance arises that may interest the public on the subject.

In conformity with the intimation made by the legislature of this state, to Mr. Readheffer, that a committee was appointed to examine his machine and report upon it, Mr. Readheffer, through the hands of the editor of this paper, signified by letter to the committee, that it would be for their inspection on Thursday last, the 21st inst. Prior to that day, however, he signified that it would not be suitable or convenient for him to present it on that day to the committee—and on Friday last he signified to two of the members, that he had determined not to exhibit it to them at all.

This extraordinary conduct has with too much reason excited serious doubts as to the reality of the discovery—and the committee have made their report to this effect to the legislature.

The editor feels that it is due to himself and to the public to state, that he has for two successive days attended to the examination of the machine, in company with a considerable number of respectable millwrights, and others conversant in machinery, and examined every part of the machine, taken it to pieces, and put it together again, and without discovering any thing which could lead to a belief that there was any thing it concealed. His refusal to exhibit the machine, as he had promised, though it does not PROVE any deception in the machine, is nevertheless too mysterious and unreasonable to assure confidence, and unless explained in an open and unequivocal manner, must shake the judgment of those who felt the greatest gratification in the belief of its reality.

The following article is copied from a London paper of the 7th of last Sept. if it be true that Americans, that is citizens of the United States, be concerned in this unhappy trade; we hope they may meet with severe punishment on their being identified.

SLAVE-TRADE.

In the Sixth Annual Report of the Directors of the African Society, there is some singular and important information respecting the yet existing traffic in human beings. It will scarcely be credited by the public, that during the year 1810, not less than between 70 and 80,000 Negroes were transported as Slaves from the Western coast of Africa to the opposite shores of the Atlantic. This enormous traffic (says the report) was chiefly confined to that part of the African coast which lies between Cape Palmas and Bengalla. The naval force stationed in that quarter had succeeded in nearly destroying the trade to the northward of Palmas, and it was the opinion of a late English commander (Capt. Columbine) that it would have been in his power to have delivered the whole of that district from its ravagers, had not the Portuguese settlement of Bissao intervened and furnished the slave-traders with a point from which they could carry slaves without the risk of capture. It will be recollected, by the 10th article of the late Treaty of Amity with the Court of Brazil, the Portuguese were restricted in carrying on this traffic to places belonging to their Sovereign. Though the Portuguese take a share in this traffic, yet it appears that the greater proportion is either British or American trade, conducted under the flags of Spain or Portugal. A great number of the coasters are American vessels, and manned by the subjects of the United States, who avail themselves of the Spanish and Portuguese flags. An abstract has been transmitted, however, to the American Secretary of State, of the Captains' and vessels names, tonnage, &c. in order that a prosecution may be instituted against the offenders. The Directors say that they have made frequent representations to government on this subject.

Married,

At Middletown (on this Island) by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. JETHRO PECKHAM, to Miss TRYPHENE PECKHAM, daughter of Mr. Felix Peckham.

Dead,

In this town, on Thursday last, ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY, Esq. in the 58th year of his age.—Funeral to-morrow afternoon, immediately after divine service, from his late dwelling-house in Thames-Street, which his relations and friends are requested to attend without more particular invitation.

On the 23d inst. Mrs. SARAH WALDEN, wife of Capt. George Walden, in the 46th year of her age, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian resignation and fortitude; having faithfully discharged the duties of life, and deeply impressed with the truths of Religion, she met the approach of death with calmness and resignation.—As a wife, a mother and friend, she was all that could render dear and invaluable. She has left a large family

to mourn their irreparable loss, but may they console themselves under the reflection, that, although no longer a sojourner in this world, she is translated to the realms of happiness, and is participating in the rewards of the Blessed.

At North-Kingstown, on the 18th inst. Mrs. MARY CONDON, wife of Stephen Congdon, Esq. and daughter of the late Col. Joseph Taylor, in the 64th year of her age.—Having been a follower of her blessed Saviour for a number of years, she died in the faith of the Gospel; having the hope of a glorious resurrection, and crown of immortality through the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ.—Her death is much lamented by her connections, and the Church to which she belonged.

At Boston on Sunday last, the Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq. one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, aged 67 years.—He was an able Judge and a distinguished Patriot.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

Jan. 30, 1813.

ENTERED.

Sloop Fame, Earl, New-York.

CLEARED.

Sloop Shepherdess, Bliwen, New-York.

Arrived at this port on Monday last, the British ship Mary, Capt. Jenkins. (Pardon C. Green, prize master) prize to the privateer schr. Rolla, Capt. Dooley, of Baltimore.—The Mary was bound from Bristol, to Madeira and Antigua, but was blown out of Madeira Roads, and captured on the 11th Dec by the Rolla.—She is upwards of 200 tons, copper fastened, and coppered to the bands, mounts 42 pounders, and 18 men, and has an assorted cargo of iron, tin, bricks, salt, porter, cider and coals.

Arrived yesterday, Ship, Charlotte, Stewart, of Providence, 70 days from Lisbon.

New-London, Jan. 27.

On Sunday last touched at the harbor's mouth, and proceeded for New-York, ship Rio-Nova, of London, about 450 tons, prize to the privateer Rolla, of Baltimore.—The ship was driven out of Madeira without her papers; her cargo is said to be worth at least 40,000 sterling. She had 18 guns and 30 men.—No one hurt on board either vessel.—The Rolla had only her Long-Tom, a 12 pounder, on deck—having thrown two guns over in a gale, and two in her hold.—and only 40 men; having previously taken several prizes. The Rolla captured the ship Mary, of Bristol England, of twelve 6-pounders; ship Eliza, of the same port of 10 sixes; three masted schr. Brisk, of London, of 2 guns, (burnt her) and schr Barbary of 4 guns—gave her to the prisoners.

Baltimore, Jan. 21.

Capt. Graham, of sch. Clinax, arrived yesterday, 9 days from Havanna, confirms the account of the loss of the British frigate Southampton, and U. S. brig Vixen, on the Bahamas—he read the account in a Nassau paper of the 30th ult.

12,000 dls. HIGHEST PRIZE.

Plymouth Beach Lottery,

WILL commence drawing in Boston on the 12th of Feb. next.

Abstract of the Scheme.

1 Prize of 12,000 Dollars.	
6 of 1000	
8 of 500	
50 of 100	
80 of 50	
100 of 20	
300 of 10	
4580 of 7	

Not two Blanks to a Prize, and no Deduction.—The first drawn Blank will be entitled to Five Hundred Dollars.—Orders for Tickets, Wholes & Quarters, receive an immediate attention at the Office of ROUSMANIERE & BARBER. Prize Tickets in the Harvard College Lottery, received in payment. Newport, Feb. 28.

A COUNTRY SEAT.

To be leased at Public Auction. On MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. if fair weather, if not the first fair day after, on the premises.

THAT pleasant and beautiful Estate, late the property of Jon Atm, deceased, consisting of a good House, Barn, Crib and other buildings thereon, and three Acres of Land adjoining the same, with an Orchard thereon, about One mile from the State-House.—Said House has been improved as a Public House, but will suit the Gentleman or Farmer.—Also, Nine Acres and one quarter of Land, adjoining the Town Pond.—Conditions made known at the time & place. Newport, Jan. 29.

New Publications.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

At their Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

TRAITS OF NATURE, a Novel, by Miss BUNNY, in 2 Volumes. MARIAN, a Novel, in 3 vols.

The Life and Administration of the Right Hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL, including a copious narrative of every event of importance, foreign and domestic, from his entrance into public life, to the present time; a detail of his Administration, &c. &c. with the probable consequences of the sudden overthrow of the remains of his Administration, &c. &c. and a development of the delicate Investigation.—By Charles Verulam Williams, Esq.

Memoirs of the Life and Character of the late Rev. GEORGE WHITE FIELD—Faithfully selected from his Original Papers, Journals and Letters; Illustrated by a variety of interesting Anecdotes, from the best authorities. Originally compiled by the late Rev. JOHN GILLIES, D. D.—First American, from the London Edition.—Revised and corrected, with large additions and improvements, by Aaron C. STENOUR, Author of "Letters to young Persons."

A compendious Treatise on the use of the Globes and of Maps; being a plain and comprehensive Introduction to the practical knowledge of Geography and Astronomy.—Containing also a brief view of the Solar System; a variety of Astronomical Tables; numerous Problems, for the exercise of the Learner, &c.—By JOHN LATHROP, jun. A. M. Jan. 30, 1813.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, March 1, 1813, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

LOT of Land, situated on a lane near the south end of the Town, with a large building thereon, formerly used in the Manufacture of Spermaceti Candles, and which might with a small expense be converted into a convenient Dwelling-House.—Also, a large Lion screw and bar, several coppers of various sizes, a number of cedar tubs, iron plates, and sundry other implements. The screw and coppers, are suitable for the use of clothiers and dyers.—The conditions of purchase will be made known at the time and place of sale.—Any person inclining to purchase the estate, or any of the materials separately, at private sale, may have a view of them and receive liberal encouragement, by applying to ROBERT ROBINSON. Newport, Jan. 28.

TO LET.

And possession given the 25th of March THAT well-known FARM in Tiverton, late the residence of Col. John Cooke, deceased, together with all the buildings and privileges thereto belonging.—Said Farm contains about 200 acres, and in goodness of soil and beauty of situation is surpassed by none in this state.—For further particulars apply to Capt. ELISHA BROWN in Tiverton, or to JOSEPH C. SHAW, in Newport. Jan. 28, 1813.

TO LET.

ONE of the best stands in Wickford, and possession given the 25th of March next, consisting of a large and convenient House, a large shop, barn and chaise-house, about half an acre of good land, and a well of water.—It is conveniently situated for a public house and store and has been occupied as such by Mr. William Pears.—To any person wishing to set up a store to put out weaving, it will be found very convenient. For further particulars, apply to BENJAMIN FOWLER. Wickford, Jan. 25.

WELLS Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Middletown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Joseph Freeborn, late of said Middletown, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed by said Court for that purpose.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased, that we will attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings any time within said term.

ELISHA ALLEN, Com'r

PELEG SANDFORD, } Com'r

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH BROWNELL, Adm'r

Middletown, Jan. 30, 1813.

WELLS Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed Com. to receive and examine the claims against the estate of ANN BENTLEY, late of New York, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed by said Court for that purpose.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased, that we will attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings any time within said term.

ANTHONY ABNER H. Com'r

Poetry.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

THE PALMER.

O'er the door some pity to show,
"E'en blows the northern wind;
The gleam is white with the drifted snow,
And the path is hard to find.
No Outlaw seeks your castle gate,
From chasing the King's deer,
Though even an Outlaw's wretched state
Might elicit compassion here.
A weary Palmer, worn and weak,
I wander for my sin;
Open for our Lady's sake,
A Pilgrim's blessing win!
I'll give you pardons from the Pope,
And reliques from o'er the sea,
Or if for these you will not ope,
Yet open for charity.

The hare is crouching in her form,
The hart beside the hind;
And aged man, amid the storm,
No shelter can I find.

You hear the Ettrick's sullen roar,
Dark, deep, and strong is he,
And I must ford the Ettrick o'er,
Unless you pity me.

The iron gate is bolted hard,
At which I knock in vain;
The owner's heart is closer barr'd,
Who hears me thus complain.

Farewell, farewell! and Mercy grant,
When old and frail you be,
You never may the shelter want
That's now denied to me."

The Ranger on his couch lay warm,
And heard him plead in vain;
But oft amid December's storm
He'll hear that voice again.

For lo! when through the vapours dank,
Morn shone on Ettrick fairly,
A corpse amid the alders rank
The Palmer welter'd there.

Fresh Goods.

This Day Opened, and for Sale by the Subscriber, in addition to his former receipts:—

THREE Bales red, white and yellow FLANNELS, some of which are very fine; two bales low priced Broadcloths, from \$1.50, to \$3 per yard, of all colours; one bale Rose BLANKETS; a handsome assortment of worsted hosiery, bombazetts, wildbores and russets, shirting cottons and cotton cambrics, black satins and twilled lustrings common and fine calicoes.—Also, 2 Bales India Cottons.

All of which can be offered as low as they have been sold in this Town for many years, at wholesale or retail, for Cash only.

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, October 21.

TO LET,

And possession given the 25th of March next.

THAT excellent FARM lying in Middletown, well known as the Sachwest Beach Farm, late the property of Nicholas Easton, deceased, containing in upland, marsh, beach, &c well proportioned, about Three Hundred and Fifty Acres.—For terms, apply to

GEORGE IRISH, or JOHN F. TOWNSEND.
Newport, Jan. 2.

TO LET,

(Possession to be given the 25th of March next.)

THAT FARM in Coggeshall's neck, formerly belonging to Dr. Oliphant, with a good House, large barns, and other out buildings, and a valuable privilege of sea manure.—Apply to THOMAS G. HAZARD.
South-Kingstown, Dec. 10.

A Safe Retreat from WAR.

ANY person wishing to take a concern, and dictate the principal management in the Paper, Wool and cotton manufacturing establishments, have now offered to them one of the best chances which the country affords in the Greenville works, now erected on Sawtuxet river, four miles west of Narragansett bay, in Coventry.

Also for sale, near said premises, The Dwelling-House and Lots, and a share in the Washington Company's cotton spinning establishments.

For particulars enquire of Stephen Tillinghast Esq. of Providence, or the subscriber at the premises.

THEODORE A. FOSTER.
Coventry, Dec. 30.

RHODE ISLAND CAHOONE,

For Sale,
2,200 bushels of SALT.
Newport, August 24.

Joel Read's

Collection of PSALM TUNES.

A Second Edition of the New-England Selection, or Plain Psalmody, is now ready for sale at the Book-Stores of Manning & Loring, Boston, John Brewer, Providence, and Rousmaniere & Barber, Newport, and by the publisher in Attleborough, (Mass.)

The encouragement given the Publisher by the sale of his first Edition, and the solicitations of his musical friends, has induced him to publish this second edition, which is but little varied from the first, (by exchanging a few tunes,) which he hopes will be for the better. He presents his thanks to all those who have patronised the Collection, and recommends this edition to the perusal and use of Societies, and teachers of Music in the several States, in New-England, and elsewhere.—Price 8 Cents per dozen, 75 cents single.
JOEL READ.
Attleborough, Oct. 20, 1812.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the public, THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious House at the head of Perry's Wharf, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation, which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests and every favour met with prompt and sincere acknowledgment.
Newport, June 20.



Samuel J. Potter,

Acquaints his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 108, Thames-street, opposite Mr. Nathaniel Sweet's, where he intends keeping a very extensive assortment of English and American manufactured HATS, which he will warrant not inferior to any in the U.S. viz:

Gentlemen's fashionable Beavers. Superfine do. Castors. Common do. Do. Patent elastic silk Hats. Plated and Wool Do.

With a general assortment of children's black, blue, drab and green Beavers; also a few dozen of small red, black and green morocco Hats.—All of which he will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.
Newport, August 15.

PORTSMOUTH Woolen Manufactory

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the public, that having procured a superior workman as a clothier (who has derived much information from practice with an European manufacturer) will in future be able to carry on the business in a manner equal to any similar establishment in the United States.—The strictest attention will be paid for the punctual performance of all orders, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

S. CLARKE & D. P. LAWTON have on hand a variety of American manufactured Woolen Goods, consisting of Kerseymeres, satinetts and plains, of various colors.—Also, Flannels, Blanketing, &c. of their own manufacture.
Portsmouth, (R. I.) Sept. 10.

WOOL-CARDING.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, that their Carding Machines are now in excellent order for carding Wool, having had them newly repaired.—Every attention will be paid to execute the work in the best manner, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

SAMUEL CLARKE.
DARIUS P. LAWTON.

They have appointed the following persons as Agents for receiving Wool, who will transport the same, free of expense, to and from their Carding Machines.

Edward W. Lawton, Newport.
Sanford Almy, Little-Compton.
Holder Almy, Tiverton.
Portsmouth, August 14.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given. THE House and Store lately improved by Mr. M. Fearing, in Thames-street.—Also, The Dwelling-House on the Long-Wharf, late the property of Moses Barlow, deceased.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport Sept. 3.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 2, Church-street, and store No. 5, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds. }
12 Tierces } MOLASSES.
52 barrels }
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.
A L O,
8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt.
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.
Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf.
Newport, Oct. 10.

Tappan & Searle,

No. 34, Broad-street, BOSTON.

HAVE received by the late arrivals, 120 Packages English GOODS; comprising a good assortment of the following Articles:—

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Flannels, Plains, Bombazetts, Wildbores, Kattinets, Kerseys, Sockings, Ladies Cloths, Hunters' do. Braces, Silk Twist, Long Lawns.
Cotton shirtings, Pins, Corsets, Q and bindings, Velveetens, Guinea cords, Tabby velvets, Dimities, Cambric do. Furniture do. Shirt mounds, Worsted hosiery, Beaver and Kid Gloves, Linens, &c.

A L S O,

Ninety Packages Scotch GOODS: consisting a most elegant assortment of Fancy Muslins and Handkerchiefs, selected expressly for this market, viz:
Hullstone purple, do leno, Tambor'd spings, Bandeau hdkls. crape, leno & nett. Policat & madras handkerchiefs. Imitation cambrics. Book muslins. India muslins. Turkey red Bandannas. Muscadine stamps. Bandannas, of all colours, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold at a fair advance by the Package for approved paper; and a general assortment will be open to sell by the piece.
Boston, Oct. 8.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of ANNE AYRAULT, late of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to her, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them for settlement.

MARY SCOTT.

Newport, Dec. 20.

A COUNTRY SEAT.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THAT beautifully situated and elegant country seat in Portsmouth, lately improved by Samuel Cooke, Esq. In elegance of prospect, no situation on the Island surpasses it.—Attached to it, are about 30 Acres of excellent Land, a fine Orchard and Garden, with all the other necessary conveniences.—For the Gentleman of leisure or business, of various kinds, to see will be to admire it.—The above premises may be viewed, and terms obtained either to sell or let the House and Farm, in whole or in part, by application to

ANDREW MCCORMICK, in Portsmouth, or to JOSIAH C. SHAW, Newport.
Newport, June 12.

LOST,

ON Monday last, between Mr. M. Ward's, on the Long-Wharf, and Mr. J. Austin's, in the Neck, a Red Morocco Pocket BOOK, containing Twenty 2 Dollar bills of the Rhode-Island Union Bank, a Note against Thomas Hazard, of Jamestown, for \$17.40, and a number of papers of consequence to the owner.—Whoever will return the Pocket-Book with its contents when lost, shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward, and for the Pocket Book and Papers, (without the money) a reward of Five Dollars.

SPRAGUE DAWLEY.
Jamestown, Dec. 30.

FOR SALE.

A Handsome large Franklin Stove. Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, Oct. 22.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at private sale, at their Auction Office, the following Goods, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved paper.

34 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
21 do. 2d do. Do.
19 Pipes Providence Gin.
26 do. New-York Do.
9 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine.
7 pipes Tenerife Do.
14 hlds. Kentucky Tobacco.
18,000 wt. Coffee.
10 Hhds. Muscadine Sugar.
78 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate.
194 bales Cassia.
16 do Cotton.

Cash, advanced as usual, on Goods deposited for public or private Sale.—All Cash Sales effected by them at Auction, will be immediately made up, and the proceeds paid on the day of sale.

CRANSTON & SHAW, Auc'rs.
Newport, Dec. 5.

New Goods.

A FRESH supply of GOODS, a handsome and cheap, comprising most articles now in demand, among which are, elegant white Sattin, extra long white kid gloves, habits, white kid and beaver do.; Lustrings, well calculated for pelisses; an elegant assortment of Prints and Gingham, bombazetts, pelisse cloths, coatings, cassimeres, broadcloths, moleskins, blankets, &c. &c.—Also, A handsome assortment of Sable and Bear Muffs and Tippets, just opened and for sale at Stores No. 157, Thames-street, by OLIVIER TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Also, constantly on hand, an Assortment of excellent Factory GOODS.
Newport, Nov. 20.

George Wanton,

Has just received and for sale, SCHOOL BOOKS of every kind in use, all of which will be sold by the grace for a single, as low as can be purchased from the publishers.—Among which are Webster's spelling Books; May's and Murray's do.; Alden's 1st, 2d and 3d vols. Columbian Exercise; Daboll's American Catechism; Morse's and Dwight's Geography; Columbian Orator; Talmage's Murray's English Reader and sequel, do. abridg'd; and large Grammars; Walker's and Perry's Dictionaries.

Also received, Forty Reams best Folio and Writing Paper and a few Reams low priced No. 2 and 3. Best English and American Letter Paper, and other Articles of Stationary.

ALMANACKS for 1813.

Bicknell's Rhode-Island Farmer's and Geographer's Almanack; the grace dezer's 2d Black and white Almanack, of every size; Price: Pocket Memorandum Book with price of school and Family Bibles, with and without plates. Prayer Books, cheap pocket edition, and others with plates, bound in Morocco.

THE HAT-STORE.

is furnished with Men's Youth's and Children's HATS, of every description and price—wide and common or as made in the best manner, and which will not crack or fade.

Just received from the Baron Factory, Men's superior fashionable beavers; do. castor and plated; youth's and children's beavers; men's and boy's best felt Hats; few dozen cheap coarse felt Hats.

PAPER HANGINGS. Some thousand rolls Paper Hangings, suitable for rooms or window curtains. Just received, 3 boxes low priced papers.

For sale, as above, Several hundred Volumes of second-hand BOOKS, consisting of History, Voyages, Travels, Novels, Romances, Plays, Poems, &c. which will be sold for less than half the original Price.
Newport, Dec. 4, 1812.

PATENT SKY LIGHTS, &c.

This day received, and for Sale by JOHN B. LYON,
Lyon's Wharf.

A QUANTITY of Patent SKY-LIGHTS. He has also for sale, 2500 lbs. of Ronsdell's Oars, of the first quality various sizes.—50 Quintals straight and shoal Fish.—Mess Pork, old and new, in bbls. and half bbls.—with a variety of other articles.

J. B. LYON contemplating a new arrangement in his business, requests all persons having Accounts open with him to call and close the same on or before the 31st inst. and all persons indebted to him are earnestly solicited to settle their Accounts by Cash or Note by that time.
Newport, Dec. 18.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and testament of WILLIAM LEE, of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, request all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.
WILLIAM LEE, Executor.
Newport, Nov. 10, 1812.

Fire-Insurance Company.

PROVIDENCE, January 12, 1813.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of the Providence Fire-Insurance Company, have claimed an insurable upon their Dye House and Machinery, in Policies No. 1194, 1269 and 1317, issued by THE PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, the said Policies having been consumed by the said Fire Insurance Company, that for the purpose of paying the said loss, the Board of Directors have made an Assessment of 75 per cent. upon the original amount of the Policies in the hands of said Company and the several Members thereof are hereby notified to pay their respective proportions of the said Assessment within Thirty Days from the Fifteenth Day of January instant to the Treasurer, at the Office of the Company, Providence, at which place may be seen a List of the Names of the Members, and of the amount of their respective assessments, to which purposes the office will be open daily from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. Sun days excepted.

The following Extract from the Eighth Article of the Constitution of the Company is published for the Information of the Members:—

"That the Board of Directors shall, with all convenient expedition, after receiving notice of any loss sustained, settle and determine the sum to be paid by the several Members of the Company, as their respective proportions of such loss, and publish the same in such manner as they shall think fit. Provided always, That the sum to be paid by each Member shall be proportioned to the original amount of his deposit, note or bonds.—At which sums shall be paid to the hands of the Treasurer, within Thirty days next after publication of the same as aforesaid, and in default of such payment, the party making default shall forfeit double the said sum, and on neglecting to pay the said sum, the Board may re-shuffle and may, by the Directors, for the time being, be excluded an interest in the said insurance, and all advantages therefrom, and their loss of all benefit of this Company, and that notwithstanding, be liable to the payment of the rates pursuant to the terms of their covenants and engagements contained in their policies."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM L. B. D. Secretary.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being authorized by the Secretary of the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company, to receive the assessment due from the Members of said Company in Newport requests them to call on him, at his shop in Mill-street, and pay their respective assessments within the time prescribed by the 8th Article of the constitution of said Company.

JAMES TOWNSEND.

Newport, Jan. 23.

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations, Jan. 20, 1813.

THOMAS G. HAZARD, of the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly, to be held at East-Greenwich, on the third Monday of February next, and there to show cause if any they have, why a petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," ought not to be granted.

AMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

A BARGAIN.

To be Sold at Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1813, (on the premises) at 1 o'clock P. M. if not previously disposed of at private sale.

TWO Shares in the Richmond Cotton Factory, (late the property of Col. Joseph Telft, deceased).—Conditions made known at the time of sale.—For further particulars, enquire of SAMUEL A. TEFFT, Administrator to said Estate.
Richmond, Jan. 9, 1813.

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations, Jan. 20 1813.

THE Creditors of BENJAMIN WIGGINS, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be held at East-Greenwich, on the third Monday of February next, and there to show cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 21, 1813. THE Creditors of BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Trader, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be held at East-Greenwich, on the third Monday of February next, and there to show cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 21, 1813. THE Creditors of BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Trader, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be held at East-Greenwich, on the third Monday of February next, and there to show cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.